The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXII., No. 8. Whole No. 566 | NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. | Price per Copy, 10c

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C.W. Daniels
MacCullagh
College 1901

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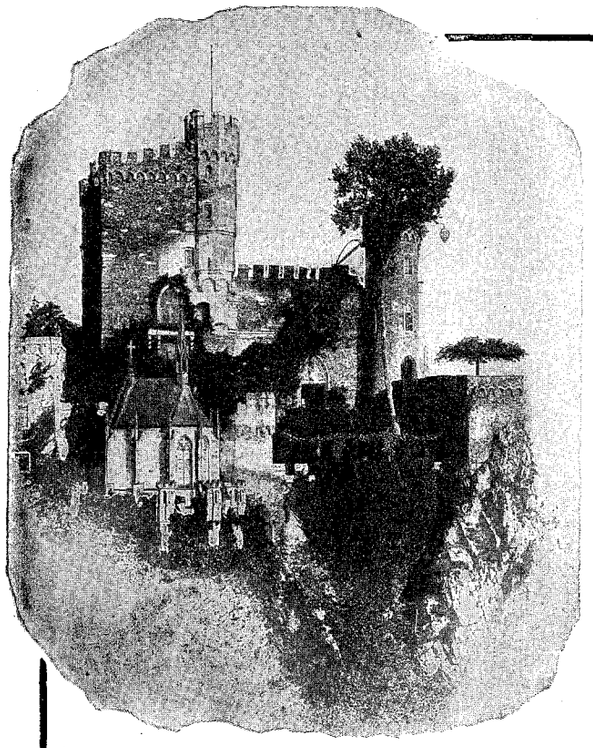

Literary Digest Party European Tour 1901

The request for another personally conducted European Party to be organized exclusively from among the readers and friends of the LITERARY DIGEST has come from several directions. As announced on this page last week, such a party is now being organized. A splendid tour is announced (see last week's announcement). The party is limited to LITERARY DIGEST readers and their friends. The utmost congeniality is thus assured. Hundreds of the readers of this paper who wished to join the party which went last year were prevented from doing so by business engagements, illness, etc. The present opportunity is one which will compensate for the disappointment then experienced. Sign and send us the inquiry blank below, and receive full particulars and descriptive matter.

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MR. W. J. SMITH, of Hammonton, N. J., on behalf of **himself and eight other members of his family and friends,** says: "I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to write a few lines expressing the gratification received in our European trip last Summer. The well-planned route and the carrying out of every detail was more than satisfactory, and the more I think of it, the more I appreciate the foresight in arranging the tour, and hope we shall have the pleasure of enjoying another at some future time."

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXII., No. 8 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. WHOLE NUMBER, 566

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The party of LITERARY DIGEST readers now being organized for a personally conducted tour through Europe this summer affords an attractive opportunity for all who contemplate a trip abroad. Freedom from care, saving of expense, and congenial companions are to be gained by joining this party. See the announcement on the opposite page, and read what is said by those who took the same tour last summer under the same management.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A $1,500,000,000 CONGRESS.

THE Fifty-sixth Congress, which appropriated $710,000,000 during its first session, seems likely to appropriate nearly $800,000,000 more during the session that is now closing; and the party leaders, in Congress and in the press, are showing signs of alarm. In a recent debate in the Senate Mr. Allison (Rep.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, remarked that "in round numbers, the appropriations for the next fiscal year will be probably from $760,000,000 to $780,000,000," and the following colloquy ensued:

MR. HALE (another Republican member of the committee on appropriations): "We have not found any place yet where we could cut off anything. The tide, immensely swollen heretofore, is more swollen and more turbid."
MR. SPOONER (Rep.): "And still rising."
MR. HALE: "And still rising."
MR. ALLISON: "And rapidly rising."
MR. HALE: "And rapidly rising. The country knows nothing about it."
MR. COCKRELL (a Democratic member of the committee): "Going into a current, in other words."
MR. HALE: "We were shocked at the idea of a billion-dollar Congress, and before we know it we will have a billion-dollar session. . . . It ought to be known and appreciated that we are going on in a way that the military budget of this country will be nearly $400,000,000—about twice that of any great European power."

The New York *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, regrets the "scandal of extravagance" of the present Congress, but thinks that now "it is doubtless too late for the party managers to save the party reputation in this respect of lavish appropriations." The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), too, remarks that "patriotism does not mean extravagance," and it recalls that "only a few years ago the expense of the Government in all of its departments amounted to about a million dollars a day," while "now more than that sum is spent for soldiers, sailors, pensioners, guns, and ships." Indeed, observes the Philadelphia *Times*, (Dem.), "we are actually paying, for army, navy, and pensions, as much as France and Germany together, nearly twice as much as Russia, more than the whole Triple Alliance." The same fact is pointed out in more detail by the New York *World* (Ind. Dem) as follows:

"Our army and navy numbers 120,000 men only—the smallest establishment of all the great nations. We pay for it $253,696,870, exclusive of pensions, which is $14,000,000 a year more than England pays, inclusive of pensions, for an army and navy that numbers 364,000 men. Inclusive of pensions our military budget now totals $398,942,103, which is more than twice as much as the military budget of France, with her army and navy of 622,000 fighting men; almost twice as much as Russia's, with nearly a million soldiers and sailors; nearly double Germany's, with her half-million of enlisted men, and almost five times as much as Austria's, with a fighting array of 278,000 men."

"Obviously the only way to meet this difficulty," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "is to cut off the receipts," and the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) calls for "the speedy enactment of the bill cutting down the war taxes," because "with less money in the treasury the next Congress will be compelled to spend less." "But as long as Congress continues to pass pension bills just because they are pension bills, to squander money on river and harbor improvements, and generally to use the Government and its treasury as agencies for the advancement of the political and personal fortunes of its members, and as long as the President signs practically every bill that is sent to him," thinks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "we may expect that 'the tide' will continue to rise."

Not all the press, however, feel that Congress is extravagant. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) says that the large appropriation "simply means that we are growing—as we ought to grow," and that "if this money goes for public improvements men are put at work, and the men who work do not complain," so that "if we have become a billion-dollar country, so much the better. Let us hope that shortly we will become a two-billion dollar country." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), too, believes that the increased expenditure "is a measure of the growth and expansion of the United States," and that "the country will not complain so long as the money is honestly used."

Sampson and Schley Again.—The President's request that the Senate confirm his advancement of Rear-Admiral Sampson five numbers, and Rear-Admiral Schley three numbers, "to take rank next after Rear-Admiral Sampson, when advanced," has stirred up the friends of these two commanders again, and their newspaper partizans agree that the proposed advancement is an "infamy," only disagreeing as to which part of the proposition merits that term. The Philadelphia *Times* (Dem.), for example, a firm friend of Rear-Admiral Schley, declares that "the renewal at this late date of the Navy Department scheme to advance Admiral Sampson above Admiral Schley is simply infamous. The Senate has already refused to permit this wrong, and tho it has lately been tolerant of the President's personal favoritism, it must again refuse. . . . Such rank injustice is grotesque. It is indefensible, it is infamous. If allowed to be

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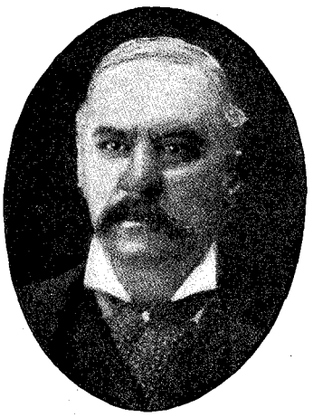
ANDREW CARNEGIE.



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

H. C. FRICK.

JOHN W. GATES.

SIX LEADERS IN THE STEEL CONSOLIDATION.

consummated, it will be a shameful blot on the bright history of the United States navy." And the New York *Sun* (Rep.) is equally firm in asserting that "if Rear-Admiral Schley, whose transgressions as an officer, crowned by an act of positive dishonesty, are all on the official records of the Government, should be promoted while in that condition, the navy of the United States would feel a blow never felt by any sister service in the world." Some of the other papers observe that it has been just such strenuous comment as this by the friends of each admiral that has prevented the promotion of either.

MORE REFLECTIONS ON THE STEEL TRUST.

THE unprecedented concentration of railroad, coal, and steel interests in this country during the past few months, culminating in the tremendous combinations reported in our pages last week, seems to leave no room for doubt that, in the words of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "combination is in the air and we shall see much more of it in the near future." "Fortunes will be made and lost before we see the end of the movement," adds the same paper; "the sums involved are so great that no man can comprehend them, and the possible profit to come out of the enterprises will make the men who receive it rich beyond the wildest hallucination of the most madly avaricious." The New York *Journal of Commerce* is authority for the statement that Mr. Carnegie has gone on record as saying that he will now have an income of $15,000,000 a year, and the Springfield *Republican* facetiously remarks that "in living up to the letter of his 'gospel of wealth,' Mr. Carnegie is badly in arrears, and has an immense amount of giving on hand just ahead of him." As to the extent of J. Pierpont Morgan's wealth and income, only the wildest guesses can be made; but probably few will dispute the statement of a writer in the current issue of *The Home Magazine* (New York) that "he can command more ready money of his own and of other people for the furtherance of any great enterprise than any [other] one man in the world." The same writer continues:

"If Mr. Morgan were to devote his time to speculating, he could be the richest man in America, for his power in Wall Street is practically unlimited. But he holds stock-tickers and speculators in contempt, and prefers to amass his millions by organizing and reorganizing. Finance to him is a science, and to this is due his success, for he long since mastered the science. He is practically the American representative of the English and European millions seeking investments in this country."

The most gloomy pictures are drawn by some papers as to the final outcome of present industrial tendencies. For example, the New Orleans *Picayune* makes the following prophecy:

"After a while, governments will be operated, congresses and legislatures will be maintained and continued for the express purpose of legislating for and settling the controversies of these mighty financial, commercial, and industrial corporations, and individuals, save where they appear in the criminal courts as prisoners and defendants, will cease to be considered. A man will then be designated merely according to his relations as an employee of some vast corporation and will be known only by a number, his name and social condition being of no consequence to any other than himself and others like him. Otherwise he will only be a mere atom or item in a vast system.

"Then, it may be imagined, through the buying up or subsidizing or establishing of newspapers to advocate the interests of the tremendous corporations, all the independent or opposition press will be crushed out, and the human atoms in the vast system will have no voice in declaring their views and wishes, and there will be no real public opinion, while the elections will be manipulated in the interests of the monopolies. After that, what?"

The Minneapolis *Tribune* is inclined to take a much more optimistic view. Combination of capital, it declares, has benefited the country by "increasing our foreign trade, and turning the balance of trade in favor of the United States, making this a creditor instead of a debtor nation." It continues:

"The advantages claimed for the union of interests is greater stability in prices, the regulation of output to avoid a congested market, and consequently, stability of industrial and financial conditions. It is a patent fact that most of the panics and business depressions which this country has experienced at different times have been brought about by overproduction. The usual succession of events is a boom, with all the mills and shops worked to their full capacity, then a glutted market; then falling prices, and finally business stagnation resulting in the shutting down of works and thousands thrown out of employment. If the 'community of interests' management can avert these ups and downs and maintain steady employment, avoiding the extremes

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of overbooming or collapse, the effect in the long run will be good."

A bill introduced in Congress by Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, for the express purpose of regulating the gigantic steel trust, is in the nature of an amendment to the Dingley tariff act, and proposes to put steel rails, billets, wire, nails, etc., on the free list. "Such a step," says the Springfield *Republican*, "is not only reasonable, but it would be effective in pulling the teeth of the proposed steel trust. . . . An industry in this position needs no protection. The protective tariff in such case is merely a tariff for the protection of monopoly in placing the home market under monopoly tribute." On the other hand, the Chicago *Evening Post* doubts the efficacy of the proposed measure. "Atttractive as the withdrawal-of-the-tariff remedy is," it declares, "in the case of trusts guilty of extortion, it is recognized by fair-minded economists like Professors Jenks and Ely that, instead of checking monopoly, it may under certain conditions foster it by preventing successful operations by weaker competitors."

More radical remedies find favor in some quarters. The New York *World* looks toward ultimate state control of trusts and monopolies. "Outside of the United States," it says, "the movement of all English-speaking peoples is toward either the out-and-out ownership or the iron-handed control of all public utilities." "If the consolidation movement should continue further," adds the St. Louis *Mirror*, "it will ultimately be an easy proposition for the Government to assume control of every railroad and manufacturing plant in the country, and to realize the cherished dreams of the followers of Marx, Lassalle, and Bellamy."

Progress in Porto Rico.—In face of the unsatisfactory conditions hitherto prevailing in the Philippines and Cuba, Governor Allen's cheering reports from Porto Rico are the cause of general gratification. The accounts of destitution and suffering, he declares, which have been published in several quarters, are quite unwarranted by the conditions. The crops this year are "abnormally large," and the wages of farm-hands and laborers are higher than ever before known in the island. According to the latest report of the Bureau of Agriculture of Porto Rico, there are 80,034 acres of sugar land under culture, 180,289 of coffee, 15,324 of tobacco, and 104,059 of other crops. "Our customs receipts are constantly increasing," says Governor Allen, "as well as the internal-revenue collections. Civil government in Porto Rico has not cost the people of the United States one penny. It has been self-sustaining from the beginning."

Commenting on this "gratifying state of affairs," the Washington *Star* (Rep.) remarks:

"All pessimists who doubt the capacity of the United States to successfully manage the affairs of the new possessions should give heed to the conditions in Porto Rico. American control has existed but a little over two years. We found squalor and want and ignorance in every part of the island. The people to-day are busy and contented, and the system of schools now in operation is superior to any ever before known there. . . . A fair promise is that in a score of years Porto Rico will be one of the richest islands of its size in the world, and its people among the happiest living anywhere under the Stars and Stripes."

The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) expresses the hope that the enactment of the Spooner bill may mark the beginning of a similar era of prosperity and good government in the Philippine islands.

FATE OF THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

NEWSPAPERS opposed to the shipping subsidy bill have been expressing the opinion for some time that it would not pass during this session of Congress; and now the Washington despatches in the New York *Sun* and *Tribune*, two Republican papers that favor the bill strongly, say the same thing. *The Sun's* Washington correspondent says that "it can be authoritatively stated that no further legislation will be enacted at this session of Congress than the passage of the appropriation bills and the adoption of conference reports on bills already passed. The ship subsidy bill is now officially dead."

Many prominent papers, Republican as well as Democratic, the country over, view this result with considerable equanimity. The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), for example, said last week that "should the ship subsidy bill pass it will become a great factor in politics, and will contribute a mighty force toward defeat of the Republican Party in future elections. It is an extra-hazardous thing to propose to take two hundred millions in cash from the Treasury and bestow them upon men already enor-

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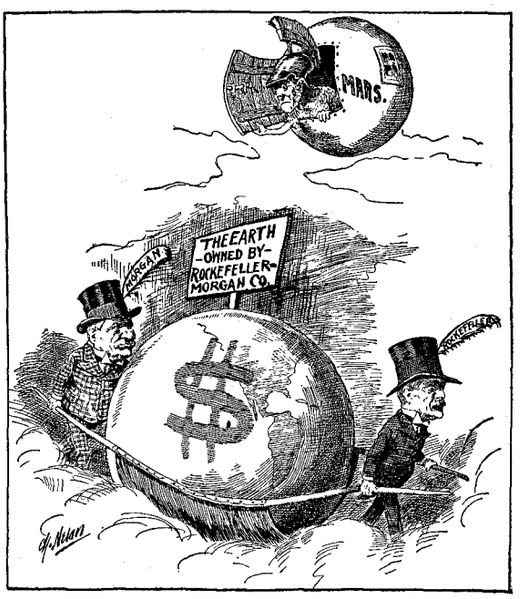
WE WANT LIBRARY
WE THE STANDARD OIL CO
DONATION FOR A FREE KINDERGARTEN
FOR A COLLEGE GYM
HELP THE INDIANAPOLIS ART MUSEUM
LIBRARY

MR. CARNEGIE WILL RETIRE FROM BUSINESS AND LEAD A QUIET LIFE.
—*The Indianapolis News.*



MARS: "I see; they have been too busy to notice my signals."
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE STEEL KINGS.

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mously rich. On an act of this kind the country will be heard from later. No one should deceive himself." The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) calls the bill a "steal" and an "infamous measure," and the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) calls it "indefensible," "vicious," and "obnoxious," and declares that it is "a measure that the country has never asked for and does not want." In the Middle West the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) has been collecting the views of the editors in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa on the bill, and finds that the balance of opinion is strongly against it. In Illinois thirteen (eight of them Republicans) oppose the bill, and eight favor it; in Indiana eleven oppose and one favors; in Ohio the poll stands sixteen against and thirteen for; in Wisconsin eleven against and nine for; and in Iowa thirteen against and eight for, nearly all the editors interrogated being Republicans. In the South the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) and *Picayune* (Dem.) oppose the measure, the latter paper referring to it as a "grab which proposes to tax the people to the amount of nine million dollars a year to enrich a few ship-owners," and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) thinks that the possibility of advantage to Southern ports from the subsidy is very remote.

It must not be supposed, however, that this measure is without strong friends in the newspaper world. The following list shows the division of opinion among some of the leading Republican and commercial journals. The Independent and Democratic press are almost a unit in opposing the measure, and if included would greatly extend the list of those opposed:

Commercial and Republican Journals in Favor of the Bill.	Commercial and Republican Journals Opposed to the Bill.
The Manufacturers' Record.	The New York *Journal of Commerce.*
Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association.	*The Iron Age.*
The New York *Tribune.*	The Boston *Transcript.*
The New York *Sun.*	The Boston *Record.*
The Brooklyn *Times.*	The Philadelphia *Ledger.*
The Boston *Journal.*	The Philadelphia *North American.*
The Philadelphia *Inquirer.*	The Philadelphia *Bulletin.*
The Philadelphia *Press.*	The Pittsburg *Dispatch.*
The Chicago *Inter Ocean.*	The Baltimore *American.*
The Kansas City *Journal.*	The Cleveland *Leader.*
The Denver *Republican.*	The Indianapolis *Journal.*
The Colorado Springs *Gazette.*	The Chicago *Tribune.*
The San Francisco *Chronicle.*	The St. Paul *Dispatch.*
	The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press.*
	The Portland *Oregonian.*

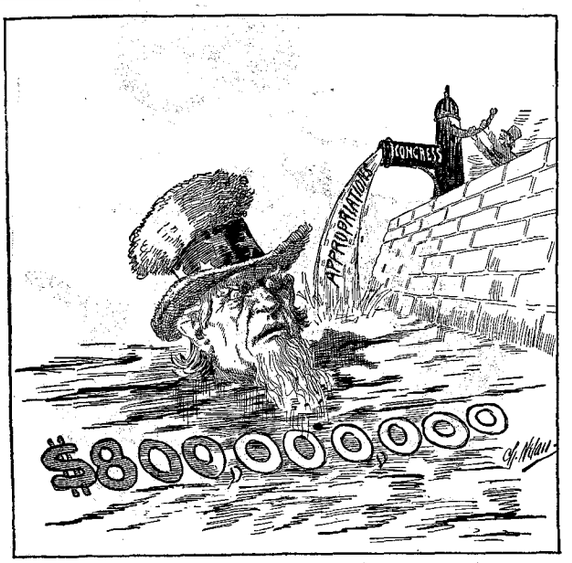
The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) prints an interesting dispatch from its Washington correspondent, in which he says that the idea that the bill is a Republican measure is a "delusion," and that it is, on the contrary, "a transportation trust measure"; and he goes on to quote the opinion of a Republican Senator, a member of the steering committee, to the effect that a great ocean-carrying trust is bound to come whether the ship subsidy bill is passed or not. The Senator is quoted as saying, in part:

"We will drive England out of the ocean transportation business because we can by superior methods do the carrying cheaper. Look at the haphazard, scurrying methods of her freighters. There is no comprehensive system. Every man for himself is the rule.

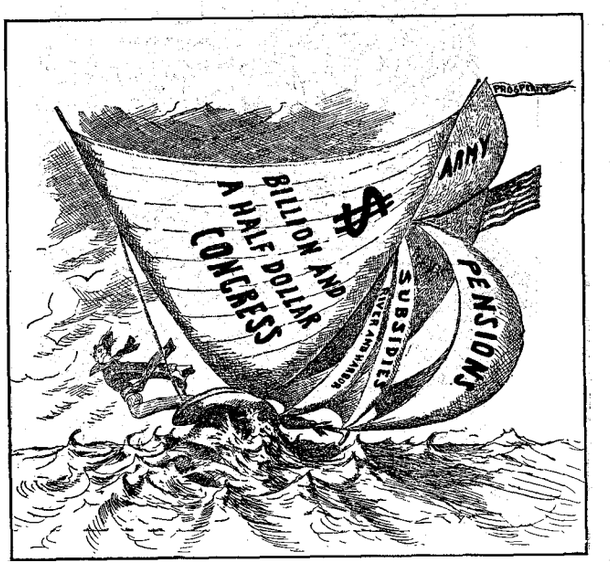
"Our transportation men will form a trust. We will drive the tramp freighters out of business the same as we put the stage-coaches out of business. Our trust will manage the shipping of the seas as systematically as Mr. Morgan's hired men will manage Mr. Carnegie's business. Mr. Frye says that one of the reasons for the bill's passage is that it costs twenty-five per cent. more to build ships in this country. The chief of the bureau of navigation said the same thing. That would be of consequence if it were true. We can build cheaper. A ship is made of iron and steel. We can make things out of iron and steel cheaper than any people in the world, no matter whether it is a plow or a ship.

"I will vote for the bill. . . . However, I do not wish to see this bill supported under a wrong impression or rather through false hopes. As soon as it is passed the great land transportation lines will extend their terminals across the sea. They will girdle the earth as they have gridironed the continent. These transportation extensions will get the subsidies. There should be no delusion about it. If the Congress does not vote a dollar, the extensions will be made just the same. . . . . .

"If the Government does not aid in forming these ocean transportation schemes, they will be formed anyway. It is only a matter of hustling them along. With this Government sanction money would come pouring in from all parts of the country and from all the cities of the world where there are surpluses to invest in these schemes, the ocean freighting companies. The Government's assistance will cause a fever of investing in such lines. See the point? Then with these $9,000,000 a year to pay interest on bonds, the whole thing would boom. We'll do the trick anyway, but it will be slower. We'll drive the English out of the transportation business. Sure as shooting! I am sorry to see that there is a general misunderstanding about the measure. It is worth standing on its merits or falling. There is fair room for difference of opinion. I hate the buncombe in it. I would be willing to vote for making the Mississippi River a straight and navigable canal from Minneapolis to the gulf, wide enough and deep enough for ocean commerce, if it could be done and would make America greater."



UP TO HIS NECK, AND THE STREAM KEEPS ON.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*



TIME TO SHORTEN SAIL, OLD MAN.
—*The New York World.*

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE IN CARTOON.

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IS REVOLUTION IMPENDING IN SPAIN?

THE outbreaks of rioting in Madrid, Valencia, Granada, Saragossa, Valladolid, Alicante, and other cities in Spain are again calling attention to the condition of the peasantry in that country, and to the feeling displayed toward some of the monastic orders. Most of the riots so far reported have included attacks on monks or monasteries. The cables report that the immediate cause of the outbreaks is the marriage of the Princess des Asturias to Count Don Carlos de Bourbon. The Princess is the sister of Alfonso, the fragile boy King, and, in case of his death, the Princess will become Queen, and the Count will become Prince Consort. As the Count is identified with the reactionary element, the people have risen in revolt in many places, and have attacked the monasteries as institutions that stand for the old order of things in Spain rather than for progress.

Photo by Numa Blanc Fils, Aix-les-Bains.

COUNT DE BOURBON.

Photo by Valentin, Madrid.

PRINCESS DES ASTURIAS.

In Madrid General Weyler seems to be keeping the peace with an iron hand. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* learns "from an absolutely reliable source" that General Weyler "has not only proclaimed martial law in Madrid, but has posted his troops in such a manner as to command every part of the city," and that "there is a suspicion that this proceeding may be a *coup d'état* of General Weyler's," as "that officer has for the last two years been acting exactly like a general who was preparing for the rôle of the 'Man on Horseback,'" and "he has been making speeches and giving out statements the effect of which was to show that he was the only man who could bring Spain through her troubles." The same correspondent goes on to interpret the situation as follows:

"The disturbances which General Weyler is now trying to quell are not, it is said by persons familiar with the situation, of either Carlist or Republican origin, altho both parties are no doubt active in trying to take advantage of the trouble. The anti-Jesuit movement, too, is only a symptom, and not the cause of the trouble. It is declared that the uprising is in reality an outbreak of the discontented. Those taking part in it comprise all classes of malcontents, and its causes are like those which brought about the French Revolution.

"As one well-informed diplomat put it: 'Spain is suffering from a complication of diseases.' Poverty has been increasing, the burden of taxation has been growing heavier, and the laboring classes are ripe for revolution. At the same time the ruling dynasty is unpopular, and there is a strong movement against the church. All these complications and a number of others have brought about a widespread feeling of unrest, and great events are looked for in Spain unless the incipient revolution is quelled.

"Spain has been tending toward a rebellion for many years. Even in the lifetime of King Alfonso XII. there were continual disturbances, and in the closing years of his reign there were labor riots of such seriousness that it was reported that the rioters had poisoned the wells in many places. The Queen Regent has always been unpopular, and during the Spanish-American war she received the significant nickname of 'the Austrian woman,' the same epithet which was applied to Marie Antoinette. Only a short time ago an attempt was made to assassinate her. Bad as was Spain's condition in the lifetime of Alfonso XII. and later, the impoverishment resulting from the war with America has made it immeasurably worse, and has driven the laboring classes to desperation."

MARK TWAIN AND EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

AFTER the despatch from General MacArthur two weeks ago, saying that the "expectations based on result of election have not been realized," and that conditions in the Philippines were "very inflexible and likely to become chronic," his despatch of last week was welcome news to the expansionist papers. In this later despatch, he says that the surrender of Simon Tecson, a Filipino colonel, with seven officers, seventy-one soldiers, fifty-nine guns, and two thousand rounds of ammunition, on Monday, February 11, "breaks up group insurrectos heretofore operating in mountains east of Bulacan"; and "removes from Northern Luzon the last formidable organized force excepting in the first district." He says further that the "rigid enforcement of proclamation December 20," and the "spontaneous action of people through federal party in behalf of peace and self-protection are producing most satisfactory results and encourage hope of entire suspension of hostilities at an early date." "When the commanding officer of the Philippines does not know from one month to another what the conditions are in the Philippine Islands," says Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, "it is too much to expect that the Administration organs will be implicitly believed every time they say the insurrection is ended and the Filipinos happy under American rule." While waiting to see whether subsequent events justify the change of view experienced by our commanding general in the Philippines, it is interesting to turn to two notable articles in the current *North American Review*, in which the Administration's Philippine policy is put under the scalpel by Mark Twain and ex-President Harrison. Mark Twain's article is an attempt to explain "To the Person Sitting in Darkness" the seeming inconsistency between our Christian professions and the facts. The facts "look doubtful," he says, "but in reality they are not"; and he goes on:

"There have been lies; yes, but they were told in a good cause. We have been treacherous; but that was only in order that real good might come out of apparent evil. True, we have crushed a deceived and confiding people; we have turned against the weak and the friendless who trusted us; we have stamped out a just and intelligent and well-ordered republic; we have stabbed an ally in the back and slapped the face of a guest; we have bought a shadow from an enemy that hadn't it to sell; we have robbed a trusting friend of his land and his liberty; we have invited our clean young men to shoulder a discredited musket and do bandit's work under a flag which bandits have been accustomed to fear, not to follow; we have debauched America's honor and blackened her face before the world; but each detail was for the best. We know this. The head of every state and sovereignty in Christendom and ninety per cent. of every legislative body in

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Christendom, including our Congress and our fifty state legislatures, are members not only of the church, but also of the Blessings-of-Civilization Trust. This world-girdling accumulation of trained morals, high principles, and justice, can not do an unright thing, an unfair thing, an ungenerous thing, an unclean thing. It knows what it is about. Give yourself no uneasiness; it is all right.'

"Now, then, that will convince the person. You will see. It will restore the business. Also, it will elect the master of the game to the vacant place in the trinity of our national gods; and there on their high thrones the Three will sit, age after age, in the people's sight, each bearing the emblem of his service: Washington, the Sword of the Liberator; Lincoln, the Slave's Broken Chains; the Master, the Chains Repaired.

"It will give the business a splendid new start. You will see.

"Everything is prosperous, now; everything is just as we should wish it. We have got the archipelago, and we shall never give it up. Also, we have every reason to hope that we shall have an opportunity before very long to slip out of our Congressional contract with Cuba and give her something better in the place of it. It is a rich country, and many of us are already beginning to see that the contract was a sentiment, a mistake. But now—right now—is the best time to do some profitable rehabilitating work—work that will set us up and make us comfortable, and discourage gossip. We can not conceal from ourselves that, privately, we are a little troubled about our uniform. It is one of our prides; it is acquainted with honor; it is familiar with great deeds and noble; we love it, we revere it; and so this errand it is on makes us uneasy. And our flag—another pride of ours, our chiefest! We have worshiped it so; and when we have seen it in far lands—glimpsing it unexpectedly in that strange sky, waving its welcome and benediction to us—we have caught our breath, and uncovered our heads, and couldn't speak, for a moment, for the thought of what it was to us and the great ideals it stood for. Indeed, we *must* do something about these things; we must not have the flag out there, and the uniform. They are not needed there; we can manage in some other way. England manages, as regards the uniform, and so can we. We have to send soldiers—we can't get out of that—but we can disguise them. It is the way England does in South Africa. Even Mr. Chamberlain himself takes pride in England's honorable uniform, and makes the army down there wear an ugly and odious and appropriate disguise, of yellow stuff such as quarantine flags are made of, and which are hoisted to warn the healthy away from unclean disease and repulsive death. This cloth is called khaki. We could adopt it. It is light, comfortable, grotesque, and deceives the enemy, for he can not conceive of a soldier being concealed in it.

"And as for a flag for the Philippine province, it is easily managed. We can have a special one—our States do it: we can have just our usual flag, with the white stripes painted black and the stars replaced by the skull and cross-bones.

"And we do not need that civil commission out there. Having no powers, it has to invent them, and that kind of work can not be effectively done by just anybody; an expert is required. Mr. Croker can be spared. We do not want the United States represented there, but only the game.

"By help of these suggested amendments, progress and civilization in that country can have a boom, and it will take in the persons who are sitting in darkness, and we can resume business at the old stand."

Ex-President Harrison, in his "Musings upon Current Topics," in the same magazine, considers America's appearance in the new rôle of a "world power," and asks what it means. "In a moral sense," he says, "we have long been familiar with the idea that we were the greatest of world powers," and "we have been a power in a military sense on the land for many years, and by spells a naval power of renown." These are not the senses, therefore, in which the expression is used. A "world power," he finds, seems to be "a power having the purpose to take over so much of the world as it can by any means possess, and having with this appetite for dominion military strength enough to compel other nations having the same appetite to allow or divide the spoils." Such, at least, is the character of the other "world powers" that make up the European family. That our initiation into that family does not meet the ex-President's enthusiastic approval is evident. He says:

"If to be a world power is to do as the world powers do, then we must disclaim this new degree which the European college of applied force has conferred upon us. The taking over of the Philippines has been declared, by those who should know, to have been casual—of necessity—the acceptance of a divinely imposed duty. The question of the disposition of them, when their people shall have submitted to legal authority, is said to be still open. All of which is to say that the acquisition of these distant islands does not commit the nation to a scheme of colonization. The United States seems thus far in China to have stood firmly against dismemberment; not because of the practical difficulties

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "I wonder where that woman is who asked me to hold this child for her a few minutes." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

UNACCOMMODATING BRITISH LION. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

CARIBBEAN PROBLEMS IN CARICATURE.

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of allotting the parts, but out of regard to the rights of the Chinese to preserve their national autonomy. But we are hearing now a great deal of the riches and the strategical advantages which have come to us with the docile acceptance of the divine will in the Philippines, and a great deal of irresponsible nonsense about our being a world power. If we allow ourselves to drift into bad ways, it is quite the same as if we had sought them.

"The barbarous conduct of some of the allied forces in China, the shameless looting of private houses and public institutions, and the contemptuous and cruel disregard of all the sensibilities and rights of alien races which characterize the world powers, shock our sensibilities. We have almost more pride in General Chaffee's blunt letter of protest against looting and cruelty than in his splendid fighting. Let us not be a world power, in any save the good old sense—that of a nation capable of protecting in all seas the just rights of its citizens, and incapable everywhere of a wanton infringement of the autonomy of other nations."

The Administration papers reply to Mark Twain's article with the argument that he is a humorist, and is not to be taken seriously. The New York *Sun* (Rep.), for example, remarks: "We are sorry to say that Mark is on a spree. Don't mention it. For the moment he is in a state of mortifying intoxication from an overdraught of seriousness, something to which his head has not been hardened. Wait, and welcome the prodigal as of old on his return. He will be along again in time."

ENDING OF THE CHICAGO BUILDING-TRADES STRIKE.

ACCORDING to the Chicago papers, the building-trades strike in that city is "ended" again. Last June the same papers declared it was ended when the bricklayers withdrew from the Building-Trades Council and signed an arbitration agreement with the contractors. Now the carpenters have done the same thing, and "Chicago's great industrial conflict," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "is practically ended." "Chicago has cause for thanksgiving," continues the same paper, "in this termination of a disastrous struggle that has paralyzed business, provoked lawlessness at times, and driven capital away. The benefits will be widely diffused and lasting. The contract is for two years, but its principles are now established for good. The lesson of the struggle will not be easily forgotten." This strike has been in progress a little over a year, and in the disturbances that accompanied its early stages five persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured, some of the victims being crippled for life. A press despatch sent out from Chicago says that "by the strike thirty thousand men in the building industry were kept out of employment, and twenty thousand in the trades manufacturing building material. Most of these were able to keep their families from suffering by doing odd jobs at anything which offered. It is estimated that $50,000,000 in contracts for buildings and in plans in the architects' offices were held up for a year by the trouble."

By the present agreement the contractors grant the carpenters the following concessions: (1) Saturday half holiday. (2) Eight-hour day. (3) Forty-two and a half cents an hour and time and a half for overtime. (4) Piece work prohibited. (5) Non-union men not to work below union wage scale. (6) Need not work with non-union carpenters. (7) Weekly pay days. The carpenters, on their part, grant to the contractors the following terms: (1) Union to withdraw from the Building-Trades Council. (2) Sympathetic strike abolished. (3) All disputes settled by arbitration without stoppage of work. (4) Use of apprentices not prohibited. (5) No limitation of the amount of work to be done in a day and no restriction of use of machinery or tools or of any manufactured material, except prison-made. (6) Foreman not to be subject to rules of his union while acting as foreman. Upon the question of withdrawal from the council, the vote of the members is to be taken, but it is said that the union will ratify the action of its arbitration committee.

Is Woman's Testimony Less Reliable than Man's?—Judge Waterman, of Chicago, has recently produced something of a sensation by granting a new trial in a case before him upon the ground that the verdict which it was sought to set aside had been based largely upon the testimony of women. "The evidence of one written document," he is reported as saying, "is of more weight than the oral testimony of a dozen witnesses, particularly when women are concerned. Tho women are undoubtedly upon a higher moral plane than men, they are not as reliable on the witness-stand. It seems that women are of a more imaginative nature, and, tho it is no doubt unintentional, they come to believe as true what they at first only imagine, and maintain their belief in spite of all evidence against it." Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"These are surprising charges and no less grave than surprising. If they are to be accepted as true, there is no escape from the conclusion that from at least one point of view, the point involved in the opinion of this Chicago judge, women are not entitled to be regarded as responsible human beings. The person who is not able to distinguish between what is fancy and what is fact is a person whom it is hardly safe to allow to be at large. It can not be admitted of such a person that he or she is in the full possession of his or her senses. To mistake illusions for realities is one of the most constant and characteristic indications of insanity, so that the statement of the Chicago judge is equivalent to an assertion that women as a body are what the lawyers call *non compos mentis*. We don't believe that there will be any considerable or respectable body of assent to that proposition.

"We should be inclined to say that women make at least as good witnesses as men, if not better, and that for several reasons. They are naturally more observant; they are apt to have a better memory for details; and they are more conscientious about stating in court what they believe to be true. This Chicago judge himself admits that they are upon a higher moral plane than men, and if that doesn't mean among other things that they have a more scrupulous regard for the truth the Chicago man is loose in his use of language. Of course there are women who can't be trusted upon their oath just as there are men; but it may well be questioned whether upon the whole women are not the more truthful of the two."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT South African situation persistently refuses to stay situated.—*The Detroit News.*

The Commoner may not set the world ablaze, but it can certainly start a fire in a grate.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

"I DO not see," said Prince Ching, "where you and I will get any fame out of this." "Tut, tut," replied Li Hung Chang, "wait until the historical novelists take up the subject."—*The Baltimore American.*

THE common desire to know all about things before they happen is the occasion for the evening newspaper. The lies told by the evening newspapers are the occasion for the morning newspapers.—*Puck.*

THE Senatorial situation in Montana may be expressed in terms of copper; in Nebraska and New Hampshire in terms of railroads; in Pennsylvania in terms of iron, steel, petroleum, and coal; in Colorado in terms of silver; in Delaware in terms of gas. We are a great industrial nation.—*The Springfield Republican.*

IT is now reported that, following the example of the United States, Germany is to collect her claim against the Sultan by constructing a Turkish war-ship. If all of Turkey's creditors take this method of collecting their debts, the sick man of Europe may yet have such a navy as to be able to make it decidedly unhealthy for collectors.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

DIFFERENT NOW.—"Yes," said the statesman with the kindly eye but the firmly set mouth, "I like to read about Noah and the ark." "What brought them to your attention?" "Nothing in particular. I couldn't avoid being struck by the manner in which Noah and his sons went to work and carried the enterprise through without asking a penny's assistance from the Government. But, of course, those were primitive days."—*The Washington Star.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY TASTES OF THE NEW KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

FEW monarchs have ascended the throne so well equipped in intellectual balance and in genuine grasp of mind as Edward VII., writes Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, an English writer who has long been a friend of the King's. He continues (in *The Independent*, February 2):

"In addition to an unrivaled knowledge of men and affairs, not only in England, but also abroad, he is well read to a degree that is generally ignored. If I lay stress on this fact, it is because some years ago a paragraph, frequently quoted since, appeared in the London *World* over the signature of the late Edmund Yates, declaring that 'His Royal Highness's reading is very limited.' Quite the reverse is the case. Not a single new book of importance appears in either English, German, or French that does not receive King Edward's attention, and every literary 'primeur' is read and discussed at Marlborough House or Sandringham long before its review appears in the London press. A number of French authors make a point of sending one of the very first copies of each of their works to King Edward, and the late Alphonse Daudet even went so far as to furnish the then Prince of Wales with the key to the characters in several of his best-known novels. I remember M. Gambetta expressing to me on one occasion the most unbounded surprise that a man who had the reputation of being so exclusively addicted to pleasure as Queen Victoria's eldest son should have read so much. On the occasion of the great French statesman's first meeting with King Edward at a *déjeuner* at the Hôtel Bristol, in Paris, literature constituted almost the sole and only theme discussed at table, and a work which no one present but Gambetta and his royal host happened to have read—namely, the memoirs of Nassau Senior—became the topic of most interesting conversation. To show how very catholic are the tastes of King Edward and of his consort in the matter of literature, I may mention that about the time of the assassination of Czar Alexander II. I had occasion to despatch to Sandringham, at their personal request, a large package of Nihilistic literature, which I had collected, including Tchernyshevsky's 'What Is to Be Done?' and other equally revolutionary writings, in order that they might make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the ideas, the doctrines, and the aims of the revolutionary party in Russia, about which little was known at the time.

"True, King Edward has never posed for being a man of superlative intellect, or as a savant. Yet he possesses something more than a mere smattering of science, and I have often heard the late Lord Playfair declare that his former royal pupil knew a great deal about chemistry. Aside from any question of studies which he may have pursued in times gone by, it must be borne in mind that for forty years past he has become personally acquainted with all the most distinguished men of the day both at home and abroad. When presented to him their main object has almost invariably been to create a lasting impression upon his mind in connection with that particular science or craft in which they had achieved eminence, and they consequently may be said to have endeavored to impart to him during the course of their interview the very pith and cream of all their learning. Thanks to this and to his truly royal memory King Edward has gathered together an amount of information that is as extraordinary in its variety as in its extent, and which could never have been derived by mere study even if King Edward had passed his entire life among books."

In the same journal the Baron de Stampenbourg, who as a nobleman connected with the Danish court had an exceptional opportunity to know the present Queen, thus refers to a side of her career almost unknown hitherto:

"Few people know the secret aspiration of the Princess of Wales as a young lady. She wanted to be an actress. Her beauty, her perfection of manner, and her not inconsiderable voice only tended to encourage her in an attainment of her ideal. She secretly studied the great playwrights behind blinded windows at a late hour, when she was supposed to be in bed. She and her two sisters, Dagmar, now Czaress Dowager of Russia, and Thyra, the Duchess of Cumberland, arranged for amateur theatricals on an improvised scale. Alexandra always insisted on playing the heroine. Being the oldest, her sisters surrendered the monopoly to her unconditionally. She is said to have evinced considerable talent, especially in character portrayal. As soon as her mother, the late Queen Louise, found that Alexandra was stealing the hours of her sleep studying Goethe and Oehlenschlaeger, manifesting a more than amateurish propensity for the stage, she banished theatricals from the castle forever. She forthwith impressed upon her artistically inclined daughter that she was put into the world for something of greater importance than amusing people, and that she would have to give up all thought of ever being permitted to follow any sort of a professional career. Very few girls, even among royalty, have had an opportunity to give up as much for a professional choice as Alexandra was ready to lay upon the shrine of scenic art at that time. Later on, at her marriage to the Prince of Wales, her splendid destiny dawned upon her, and we hear no more of the 'stage-struck' Alexandra, altho she remains to-day the patron of the art."

POPULAR DEMAND FOR FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE question as to how far public demand for current fiction and other kinds of ephemeral literature should influence the purchase of books for public libraries is still an open one. Some librarians hold that such forms of pseudo-literature constitute a useful means of first reaching a large class of readers and of developing an elementary love of books—a love that will thereafter in most cases lead to a taste for better things. Others deprecate all such reading, even while as public officials they are to some extent compelled to bow before a widespread demand. A writer in *The World's Work* (January), who tho anonymous is stated to be a public librarian, favors the moderate purchase of books of fiction, but shows by statistics that many libraries are transcending the proper limits of this kind of literature. He says:

"In my opinion, a library supported by the public funds has no more right than a theater or a circus to a share of the public money if it aims only to amuse the people, or to cater continually to the lowest mental appetites. The public library is a people's university, founded not to entertain the people for amusement's sake, but to carry on a great general education of the masses after the public school has but fairly begun it. Recreation plays an exceedingly important part in the great scheme, it is true. Certain books of questionable value may be admissible only when there is a class of neglected, uneducated people to be attracted who could not be drawn to the library with any other bait. And so I consider it necessary to purchase fiction of both the first and the second grade for the purpose of getting all those people into the habit of reading who would never read at all if they could not get a novel on their own plane. In raw, new, manufacturing districts, for instance, it would not be surprising if three fourths of all the books circulated for a year or two were fiction. But what are we to think when a good old New England town like Salem confesses to a circulation of eighty-three per cent. of fiction in its library? Then there is a Connecticut city, famed for its university, which circulates twenty juveniles and fifty-one novels out of every hundred books, while a Wisconsin city, famed for its beer, gives the lowest percentage of froth in literary form.

"The library is not fulfilling its mission, I believe, where more than sixty per cent. of fiction, including juveniles, is circulated. Forty books, including works of reference, history, biography, travel, religion, science, literature, art, and the many other divisions of a well-stocked library, are surely not too many to be circulated out of every hundred from 'the people's university.' The abnormal circulation of fiction in many libraries demands far more serious consideration than it is receiving. Large sums of public money, and, what is vastly worse, an immense amount of time and effort, are expended on books that produce useless, if not pernicious, results. Undoubtedly too much that is trashy and ephemeral is offered to the public."

The writer gives the following list of libraries chosen at ran-

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dom, showing the percentage of circulation of fiction and of juvenile literature, which consists almost wholly of fiction:

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF FICTION AND JUVENILES OF ALL BOOKS CIRCULATED.

State.	Town or city.	Fiction.	Juvenile literature.	Fiction and juvenile.
California	San Francisco	41	14	
Connecticut	New Haven	51	20	
Illinois	Chicago	43	27	
	Evanston	38	21	
Maine	Portland	54	20	
Maryland	Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore	..	..	68
Massachusetts	Brockton	52	19	
	Brookline	67		
	Cambridge	..	..	71
	Salem	83		
Michigan	Detroit	51	23	
	Grand Rapids	41	25	
Minnesota	Minneapolis	50	21	
Missouri	St. Louis	55	25	
	St. Joseph	78		
New Jersey (1897)	Jersey City	52	26	
	Newark	61	19	
New York	Brooklyn	36	29	
	Buffalo	67		
	Jamestown	55	21	
	New York Mercantile Library	55		
	Syracuse	81		
Ohio	Cincinnati	79		
	Cleveland	40	18	
	Springfield	57	18	
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg Carnegie Library	70		
	Scranton	73		
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	33	17	

The writer's remedy for this state of things is the familiar one of "an educated public sentiment." "If people of cultivation used libraries more, instead of holding aloof, as too many do, in the belief that the public library is intended solely for 'the great unwashed,'" he remarks, "the whole tone of the literature offered would be greatly improved."

A discussion of the same topic from another viewpoint appears in the Springfield *Republican* (February 7), by Mr. Charles A. Cutter, librarian of the well-known Forbes Library in Northampton, Mass. He says:

"I think many most excellent persons do not really enter into the state of mind of those who are at a state of culture or mental ability or esthetic taste which they have passed beyond. If they could, they would know that there are men of a certain rigidity of mind to whom a book which is two degrees above them is as much a sealed book as if written in Chinese. Sometimes it need not even be above a man to be lost to him. A book on his level, if it be a little aside from his ordinary range, is as if it did not exist. . . . . .

"For, after all, 'best,' like many other words, is relative. A year or two ago a certain librarian sent out circulars to a score of other librarians asking each to furnish a list of the ten best books. I wrote back asking for definitions—best in what? In style? in interest? in instructiveness? Best for whom? For the ignorant? for children? for college graduates? for the retired scholar? for the people in general? He replied, 'Best for you.' You see at once that it would not do for any book-selector to take that definition of 'best' as his absolute guide. Not to be disobliging I sent him a list of the ten (or twenty) books that, so far as I could tell, had most influenced me. I wasn't quite prepared to call them the best books. One of them was, I think, Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus.' That had happened to fall into my hands just at the psychological moment, just when I was ready for it. It opened my eyes to a whole new world of thought and expression. I believe I owe a great deal to it. And yet I can imagine its being taken up by some one not prepared for it to whom it would say absolutely nothing, and by some one else who had passed by its stage to whom it would seem empty and pretentious. . . . . .

"Select your library then, as Shakespeare wrote his plays, the highest poetry, the deepest tragedy side by side with the comic and the vulgar. Do not make the regularity, balance of parts and dignity of expression of the French classic drama your model, or you will have only a *succes d'estime*. Imitate a Gothic cathedral. Do not fancy that libraries can be Grecian temples, made by rule, all just alike wherever they are, perfect in form, suited to one limited use."

THE TRILOGY OF SIENKIEWICZ AS AN INTERPRETATION OF POLISH NATIONAL LIFE.

INCOMPARABLY the greatest prophet of Polish nationality is Henryk Sienkiewicz, says Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, who has lately returned from a visit to that country, and whose forthcoming book on "The Country of Sienkiewicz" has lately been announced. In the Trilogy, he writes, "the novelist has gathered up all the threads of the national life and character of his countrymen and woven them deftly into one shining cord." Of this Trilogy—the series of three realistic historical romances, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael"—writing in *The Bookman* (February), he says:

"It is in the Trilogy that Poland is mirrored. The other novels of Sienkiewicz are not essentially typical. 'Quo Vadis' is a powerful romance, but it is not the Sienkiewicz *milieu*. 'Without Dogma' is a fascinating psychological study, but a

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

From a pastel by Leon Wychulkowski, at Zakopane, in the Carpathian Mountains, in 1899, and presented to the novelist's daughter, Jadwiga. This reproduction is by special permission of author and artist.

Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

study that is human-broad. 'The Family of Polanyetski' is also psychological and human, not exclusively Polish. 'The Knights of the Cross' is the history of an obscure, seething period set in an absorbing romance. The Trilogy *is* Poland. Podbipienta, large-limbed, large-hearted, chivalrous, taciturn, patient, relentless, 'so tall that his head nearly struck the ceiling . . . , but with an honest, open expression like that of a child,' represents Lithuania, the vast, savage northeast domain that came to the commonwealth with the marriage of the Christian Jadwiga to the barbarian Jagiello. Zagloba is the type of the *petite noblesse*, boastful yet brave, enormous eater and drinker, good companion, good talker, kind-hearted, grumbling at times, yet in the main content with what fortune brought him, 'always ready to outdrink and outtalk a whole regiment.' Volodiyovski is the thoroughgoing soldier, the splendid swordsman, a conqueror in war and love, a very typical Polish character. Volodiyovski, moreover, actually existed. Bohun, in 'With Fire and Sword,' represents the Cossack, and Azya, in 'Pan Michael,' the Tartar, those fierce, untamed races, human birds of prey, that surrounded the Polish commonwealth, and but for the swords of the Poles would have overrun Western Europe. Prince Boguslaw, of 'The Deluge,' is the type of the 'foreignized' Polish aristocrat, at whose door may be laid most of the blame for the futility which has been the reward of the patriotism of all other classes. French in manners, in dress, in habits, French in the faultless punctiliousness and pomp of his chivalry, he was French also in his hollow pretensions, in his cynicism, in his amours. Boguslaw brought his French servants, his French dress, and his French manners into the commonwealth, treating the Poles with whom he came in contact as inferior beings, and lauding foreign ways, foreign military service, foreign everything. He is the prototype of the Polish noble of to-day, who so often lives

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abroad—in France, in England, in Italy—who spends his money lavishly at the English Derby, the French Grand Prix, at Monte Carlo, on the Riviera—but who, when he comes to Warsaw or Krakaw, the most Polish of cities, pulls tight his purse-strings and haggles over the amount of his hotel bill. He will entertain you as tho you were a prince, but his own countrymen he does not deign to patronize. A true, an unfortunately true type, this Boguslaw.

"Pleasanter to contemplate are the wholly noble creations of the Trilogy, especially so far as the novelist could find real, actual historic characters to stand as types. These types can be found to-day among the Poles. Skshetuski, the mirror of chivalry; Volodiyovski, the simple-minded, ideal soldier; Kmita, the dashing, devoted cavalier; Kordetski, the patriot priest; Charnyetski, the splendid, terrible leader of armies; Sapyeha, the large-souled, pleasure-loving marshal; Vishnyevetski, the peerless leader—what a splendid array! And all were actual, living men, as were also the terrible Hmelnitski and the equally terrible Radzivill."

DECLINE OF THE CABARETS OF PARIS.

THE cabarets of Paris, those strange, picturesque resorts—café, literary society, social club combined—where so many French poets have made their début in verse, are beginning to lose their distinctive literary character and to become more exclusively cafés-chantants—the French equivalent of the dance-hall. This tendency is noted by Julien Sermet, who records his "impressions" of the cabarets now patronized in the Montmartre district, in a recent number of the *Revue Universelle*. The cabarets have already become, according to this writer, small theaters where new pieces of catch-penny character are first "tried" on the Paris public.

DESIGN FOR THE POSTER OF A NEW CABARET.
—*Courrier Français.*

The "poètes montmartrois," in their efforts which are still heard in the cabarets, generally prefer to satirize political celebrities. The present republican régime comes in for a good share of their poetic gibes, "which always exalt the extremely reactionary in sociology, politics, and philosophy."

The famous "Café Neant" ("Café Nothingness") is described by M. Sermet as follows:

"In this grewsome place the walls are covered with hangings showing death scenes. Undertakers' mutes serve the drinks upon oaken coffins which are used as tables. The merry feasters who desire to enjoy themselves to the full in this cabaret can offer to their friends the pleasant occupation of a *post mortem*. By means of a trick of the ice-cream maker, they are able to present to the view of their friends the gangrened countenance of a dead man, moving with vermin, in all the horrible decay of animal dissolution."

This description gives some point to the remark of a German writer in a recent issue of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. Under the heading: "Moralische Niedergang des französischen Volkes" ("Moral Decline of the French People"), he says: "The French have begun to extract a morbid enjoyment from the contemplation of death scenes. They have a psychological premonition of what is close at hand." The spectacular character of these resorts may be faintly imagined from some of the names: "The Black Bowl," "The Hole of Fire," "The Great Spike," "The Undertaker's Mute," "The Descent into Hell," "The Blue Cradle," "The Faithful Cudgel," "The Sow that Sings," "Where the Jaws Snap." The pioneer cabaret, "Au Chat Noir" ("At the Sign of the Black Cat"), has become world-famous.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CLAIMS OF WALT WHITMAN UPON LITERARY ATTENTION.

AT present the world has not decided in what light to look upon Walt Whitman. We have estimates of him from the most antagonistic standpoints by Swinburne, Stevenson, Watts-Dunton, Symonds, William G. Rossetti, John Burroughs, and Edmund Clarence Stedman. To one he is a half-articulate savage with a "barbaric yawp"; to another he is the poet and prophet of the age. A writer in *Literature*, Mr. H. F. Carlile, makes a plea for more general consideration of Whitman. "'Leaves of Grass,'" he writes, "is a problem that cries for solution, and an essay on the merits of the author ought to be constituted the diploma-work of every one who aspires to write criticism." He continues:

"For one thing, his influence on the vocabulary and syntax of English prose is already strong and may well become irresistible; and were it only as a phenomenon to be somehow historically explained, as an object-lesson in esthetics or pathology, he would deserve far more study than he has yet received. His personality, his ethics, his view of the world, his notions of art are all alike irritating and perplexing to the last degree. Whitman owes nothing, or next to nothing, to the past. He invents his literary form, his system of ideas, his very language. What is more, he is from the first fully and unmistakably alive to his position, his purpose, and his qualities. His worst excesses are committed of malice aforethought and with a perfect consciousness of their effect; until one recognizes this, one has not even begun to understand him. To apply the ordinary standards of criticism to Walt Whitman is merely to beg the question. He denies the premises. Admit everything against him; draw up a list of the canonized poetic virtues and point to his utter lack of each and all—it is nothing; the man himself in all his incorrigible naïveté is untouched. The terms that can do justice to his genius have yet to be invented. Our usual phrases have been so thumbed and worn in the service of more conventional writers that they have lost all the gloss and sincerity of their meaning. For this strange being we want a vocabulary as strange as his own—'fluid,' 'merge,' 'effuse,' 'a pallid float,' 'lambent tableaux,' and the like. . . . . .

"We are accustomed to think of a poet as first of all a creature of instinct, entering unawares into his kingdom, traveling freely by virtue of some obscure impulse over heights where a moment's self-consciousness means bathos and annihilation. But this American prophet 'shakes his white locks at a runaway sun,' and talks in the next breath about his digestion or his opinions on feudalism without losing his serene self-possession for a moment. Bathos there is, but somehow there is not the shock that one ought to feel. And this is because he makes a cult of 'the art of sinking in poetry.' One can imagine him saying: 'Bathos, ma femme, I salute you. I do not despise you as others do; for I perceive you are a part of the great watchword "Ensemble" '—and hence to various conclusions on the subject of democracy or the manufactures of Chicago. This is one,

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at any rate, of Whitman's secrets. He does the most outrageous things, but always on purpose. In a sense his intention is the very denial of art. Does he write metrically? He hastens to throw in a shapeless scrap of prose. Does he let slip an exquisite phrase? In a moment he caps it with an outburst of heartrending journalese. Again, in defiance of Aristotle, his work has neither beginning nor end. It is strictly a sort of philosophic panorama, structureless and spasmodic—undifferentiated literary protoplasm, so to call it. And not only is the form undefined; the indifference with which the matter is chosen has something in it alien to one's ordinary notions of art. He 'does not call the tortoise unworthy because she is not something else,' and he thinks 'the tree-toad' (in his nameless dialect) 'a chef d'œuvre for the highest.' He bids us worship and glorify the world and all that is in it without distinction, and the half of him is given up to translating elementary sensations. . . . In the heat of his emotion sentences run one into another or pass into a sort of luminous haze; new words, new constructions are seen *nantes in gurgite vasto*, and the motion of the whole is invested with an unearthly, fluid, elemental vigor. It is Pre-Adamite art—and whether we are to call it poetry or prose is a question that can interest none but compilers of dictionaries. At least, it is powerful stuff—a medium as pliant and various as the heart of man could desire, and certainly the only possible form for Whitman's philosophy. The ordinary English of prose and verse is too clear-cut, too punctuated, too free of false distinctions to give the illusion of limitless force and magnificence on the one side, answered by vast and inarticulate feeling on the other. . . . . .

"This, perhaps, is his keynote—a boundless assertion of the individual, not standing aloof from nature, but palpably and indubitably centered in the very stream of the world, in touch with everything that sense can feel, inexhaustibly emotional, incommunicably alive; not Carlyle's hapless unit poised between two eternities, but a whole universe, as it were, conscious at once of its past and its future, and grasping both in a triumphant present."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S RELATIONS TO LITERATURE.

ALL the English literary journals join the rest of the press in tributes to the Queen, and comment on her relations to the literature of her reign. *The Athenæum*, which, like the other literary weeklies, appears in heavy mourning borders, says (January 26):

"On many of her virtues and excellences it is not our privilege here to dwell; but we may note the ever-ready interest she took in literature and art, which changed their phases so many times in the Victorian era. Never was the Queen more sensible, more gracious, more human, than in her intercourse with the great men of her time marked out by intellect. She was, we think, the first English monarch since James I. to write books. Helps induced her in 1868 to publish 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.' In 1884 'More Leaves' appeared; yet neither gave much of the writer's personal predilections. Ever since Lord Melbourne's time the Queen was notable for judicious reticence."

The Academy (January 26) points out that "the sympathies of the beloved and august lady whose loss the nation is mourning were wide, and on many points they touched literature":

"An author herself, she had the interests of authors at heart, and in the great grief of her life, the death of the Prince Consort, she found her consolation in a poem written by one of the most distinguished of her subjects—Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.' We take from the present Lord Tennyson's life of his father the following account of Tennyson's first visit to the Queen after the death of the Prince Consort:

"'He said that she stood pale and statue-like before him, speaking in a quiet, unutterably sad voice. "There was a kind of stately innocence about her." She said many kind things to him, such as "Next to the Bible 'In Memoriam' is my comfort." She talked of the Prince and of Hallam and of Macaulay and of Goethe, and of Schiller in connection with him, and said that the Prince was so like the picture of Arthur Hallam in "In Memoriam," even to his blue eyes. When A. [Tennyson] said that he thought that the Prince would have made a great king, she answered: 'He always said that it did not signify whether *he* did the right thing or did not, so long as the right thing was done.'"

"How the Queen's friendship with Tennyson grew and deepened may be seen in the following passage in the Queen's private diary, written at Osborne, August 7, 1883:

"'After luncheon saw the great poet Tennyson in dearest Albert's room for nearly an hour; and most interesting it was. He is grown very old, his eyesight much impaired. But he was very kind. Asked him to sit down. He talked of the many friends he had lost, and what it would be if he did not feel and know that there was another world, where there would be no partings; and then he spoke with horror of the unbelievers and philosophers who would make you believe there was no other world, no immortality, who tried to explain all away in a miserable manner. We agreed that, were such a thing possible, God, who is Love, would be far more cruel than any human being. He quoted some well-known lines from Goethe, whom he so much admires. Spoke of the poor Lily of Hanover [Princess Frederica of Hanover] so kindly; asked after my godchildren. He spoke of Ireland, and the wickedness of ill-using poor animals: "I am afraid I think the world is darkened; I dare say it will brighten again."

"'I told him what a comfort "In Memoriam" had again been to me, which pleased him; but he said I could not believe the number of shameful letters of abuse he had received about it. Incredible! When I took leave of him, I thanked him for his kindness and said I needed it, for I had gone through much; and he said: "You are so alone on that terrible height; it is terrible. I've only a year or two to live, but I shall be happy to do anything for you I can. Send for me whenever you like."

"'I thanked him warmly.'

"To authorship the Queen herself made no pretensions, and in publishing her private diaries of life in the Highlands she only gave to the world, under persuasion, the most artless of records. But, artless tho they were, they deeply interested her subjects; and even the literary critic felt that here were two qualities which are not always found in diaries of greater literary pretensions—a most engaging candor, and absolute discretion. They revealed the secret of the Queen's love of Scotland by showing how she enjoyed—nay, reveled in—the beauties and sublimities of nature and the amenities of humble lives, lived far from the madding crowd."

Literature (January 26) says that "whatever else the rule of Queen Victoria may have done for the higher life of the nation, literature and art owe to her one debt of gratitude besides which all other obligations become insignificant." By the preeminent sincerity and simplicity of her life, upon which, it adds, were concentrated the eyes of a vast empire for nearly three quarters of a century, noble and honest work was everywhere encouraged and affectations put to shame:

"Throughout her reign it is this quality which has marked her relations with her subjects, and it is this which has shone so brightly in her own writings and in the personal records of those who were admitted to her intimacy. . . . It was the transparent simplicity of her nature which formed one, tho not the only, merit of her Majesty's two series of 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.' In sending a copy of the second series to Lord Tennyson she described herself as 'a very humble and unpretending author.' And of the book she said, 'Its only merit is its simplicity and truth.' Tennyson, a man equally free from any taint of hypocrisy, was able to take a less modest critical estimate of a book containing, as he said, 'the lofty and tender sentiments and the hearty enjoyment of nature, expressed in pure English, which can not fail to make a book interesting, apart from the special interest which must of necessity belong to this particular volume.'"

THE failure of the Grau-Savage English Opera Company is a great blow to the many who had hoped that this was a beginning of a distinctive American and English opera. It is evident, the press thinks, that the public does not want opera in English, or rather in such English as is given in the translated librettos, which lose the original spirit and become inane in many instances. A few of the singers were exceptionally good in the Grau-Savage Company, but the public at present desires foreign talent, it is thought, a talent which it will take many more years of careful training on the part of English singers to equal.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

EXACTLY how strong is the force of habit? A means of measuring this in any given instance is to see how many times an habitual action will be repeated under adverse conditions until it is replaced by reasoned action more appropriate to the circumstances. With man, we know that reason always triumphs over instinct; but with lower creatures this is not so clear. It has been assumed by some that instinct never gives way. Every one knows how an ant will persist in trying to drag a straw to its nest in some impossible way simply because it is the usual way. It is quite possible, however, that by experimenting long enough it might be found, in every instance, that there is a point where the force of habit gives way to reason. This has been proved in one very interesting instance by Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, two ingenious American students of insect life, in some experiments on the curious habits of the sphex-fly, a predatory fly resembling a wasp in appearance. This fly stings its prey and paralyzes it, after which it drags the victim to its underground nest. Its performances in doing this are thus described in a notice of the Peckhams' work in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 19). Says the writer:

"It is known from the observations of our fellow countryman, M. Fabre, and from those of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, that the *Sphex ichneumona*, after having captured a grasshopper, is accustomed to lay its victim at the entrance of its hole and to visit the latter before transporting its prey thither. It is also known that if, during the visit of the sphex, the position of the grasshopper is slightly altered, the sphex puts it back, and will not carry it into the hole without again exploring it, altho it was examined less than a minute before. This way of doing things is curious, and it has been asked whether it is invariable."

Mr. and Mrs. Peckham have made some interesting observations with a view to answering this question. Their conclusions, which are printed in *The American Naturalist* (October), are, in condensed form, as follows: The observers noted that the insect, after catching its prey, lays it down about four or five inches from the entrance to its nest and, after making its visit to the nest, drags the prey by the head to the opening, enters the hole head first, turns around, and, returning, seizes the prey again by the head and drags it, walking backward, into the hole. The grasshopper was removed about five inches from its position while the sphex was absent on its domiciliary visit. The insect, on its return, hunted about for its prey and, finding it, replaced it and then descended again into the hole, as M. Fabre had observed. During this visit the grasshopper was again displaced. The sphex returned and repeated his performance. In all he repeated it four times, the observers doing the same on their part. But, at the fifth, the insect gave it up; as soon as he had found the grasshopper he dragged it at once into the nest. The following day the experiment was tried again. Four times again was the performance repeated; at the fifth, as before, the sphex dragged off its prey without previously visiting the hole. The experiment was tried for two more days, and the result was the same, with this difference, that the sphex repeated his performance seven times before deciding to carry off his prey without repeating his visit to the nest. It therefore follows that the sphex, conservative and follower of tradition tho it may be, can, when circumstances require it, adapt itself to them, and modify its mode of action. It is sufficiently conservative to prefer the traditional method, but progressive enough to give it up when obstacles present themselves. Reason thus triumphs over instinct. In commenting on these experiments, the writer in the *Revue Scientifique* adds:

"It is to be regretted that Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, to whom we owe so much excellent work on the customs of the sphex and other insects, did not decide to carry their experiment still further. Perhaps (of course with the same insect) by arranging the manner of giving it its lesson in some regular system, they might finally have succeeded in teaching it to give up entirely, or almost entirely, its domiciliary visit, and to drag its prey in at once, or at least after a single exploration. The experiment might be tried with an artificial nest, and it would be well worth while."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ELECTRICAL CENTURY.

WHICH is, or will be, *the* "electric century," the nineteenth or the twentieth? At a recent banquet, after one speaker had referred to the opening century by this title, he was taken to task, on the ground that all the great discoveries in electricity had already been made, altho not all developed to the greatest possible degree. In the words of another speaker: "The change in kind was made in the nineteenth century; the change in degree will be made in the twentieth." Another still summed up as follows: "I think that the great development of the century we are going to see is in the growth in degree—not in the creation of novelties." These views are opposed by W. J. Hammer, in a letter to *The Electrical World and Engineer* (February 2). He says:

"While listening to these gentlemen the other evening, my thoughts ran back to the year 1882, when, during a residence in England, I was looking through an old library in London, and came across a book dated sixteen hundred and something—the exact date I do not now recall—which spoke of electricity as being 'a peculiar effluvium,' and the author went on to say—as nearly as I can recall his words: 'We have doubtless now arrived at the point where we know all regarding the practical applications of electricity that will ever be known.' How vividly this all came back to me the other night, and before the distinguished speakers had concluded their remarks it had occurred to me to wonder who would have believed just before the Centennial Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia, that the human voice would within a few months be transmitted over a wire by means of the telephone. Who would have believed—say seven years ago—that the human eye would be able to examine the anatomy of a living person, and observe not only all the bones, but even observe the action of the heart, etc., through the intermediary of the Roentgen ray and the fluoroscope? . . . . . .

"In view of the fact that never in the history of the world have so many able men been engaged in scientific research and experimentation; that never have scientific men and educational institutions been so endowed with well-equipped laboratories, accurate instruments, and other exceptional facilities for making the most delicate of scientific tests and carrying on of original researches, . . . is it not perfectly rational to expect, and does not the past history of human development lead us to expect, that with all these advantages the new century will outstrip the old one in electrical development, as well as in other matters?

"Electrochemical research offers an enormous field, which is almost 'virgin soil.' The wonderful work now being done in the study of the constitution of matter may lead to developments of a most revolutionary character; and who knows how much of the correlation of the vital and physical forces we shall have to set down to the credit of electricity? What has occurred in the past century which would lead the world to consider the discovery of a means of getting electricity direct from coal as of secondary importance; and who shall say this century will not see this problem solved; and who knows but that during this century a way will be discovered to make an electric light with the coldness and efficiency of that given out by the firefly; and what more important or of more radical nature has been done in the valuable electric-lighting work of the past century? . . . . . .

"Who knows but that in the coming century we shall learn what electricity is, perhaps what gravitation and heat and other things, the effects and uses of which we are so familiar with, really are? A distinguished scientist recently said: 'It seems surprising that no one knows what draws two pith-balls together

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and holds them together, tho the phenomenon itself is as old as the century.' Perhaps the new century may tell us.

"In conclusion, I would ask, should not the electrical profession insist that the electrical century started fifty years ago, and that it has still fifty years yet to run? Personally, I believe that were a canvass made among electrical men, by far the greater number of them would agree that by all odds the best fifty years of the electrical century are yet to come."

OZONE IN HYGIENE AND IN THE INDUSTRIES.

IN 1887 James Chappuis discovered that active oxygen, or ozone, is a formidable enemy to bacteria, and that under certain circumstances it can not be resisted even by those bacteria which are most tenacious of life. As a disinfectant, however, ozone, in consequence of the great expense required for its preparation, failed to find extensive use; but recently it has assumed importance in the industries. From the *Magdeburger Zeitung* we extract the following data:

"Ozonized oxygen—pure oxygen is yet unknown—looks bluish in a thick stratum, dark blue when it is compressed, and under a pressure of one hundred and fifty atmospheres its density takes the form of drops as blue as indigo. Ozone is known to us by its odor rather than by its appearance. The peculiar pungent odor of fabrics which have been newly washed, which is often the cause of headache and of bleeding at the nose, is due primarily to the ozone that has accumulated in the pores of their tissues. The 'smell of sulfur' which is reported usually as noticeable after a bolt of lightning has struck should be known as the odor of ozone, for electrical discharges, such as may be smelled in the vicinity of every working electrical machine, develop ozone from the air; and the peculiar fragrance of the air that is perceived after a storm arises from the greater impregnation of the air with ozone, and this fact accounts also for the souring of milk during a storm. In the air of the country, the forests and the ocean, ozone is always present; it is always absent from the air of large towns and cities, from the air of our living rooms, and from the vicinity of dunghills and stables. The stronger the wind, the richer the air becomes in ozone. It is claimed that such beneficent influences as the air may have on human health may be measured by the quantity of ozone with which it is charged; and in almost all the laudatory descriptions of summer resorts the chief attraction mentioned is the 'air rich in ozone.' Certainly it may be believed that where the air is charged with ozone it is pure and rich in oxygen; whether, however, ozone itself is necessary to human welfare may be doubted. Schoenbein, developing his discovery, tried to use artificially ozonized air in medical practise; it was administered to patients by inhalation, and the result was—catarrh of the organs of respiration. Many physicians still have the opinion that ailments such as inflammation, of the lungs, bronchial catarrh, etc., become more acute as the quantity of ozone in the air increases, but become less distinct, and the patient shows positive signs of relief, as the ozone becomes less appreciable. While the internal application of ozone has not been made with unqualified success hitherto, the use of it in surgery has been attended with large benefit. In Fitzroy Square, London, there is a special hospital in which oxygen and ozone are used with unmistakable success as remedies for old and unclean wounds."

As a disinfectant, we are told, ozone has not become a practical success, as it begins to kill germs only when it prevails in the proportion of 1:1,000 in the air, and such air human beings can not breathe. Its oxidizing power has, however, been especially efficacious in purifying dirty water. It not only kills all the harmful germs inhabiting such water, and the results of their change of matter, but it also oxidizes all organic matter held in solution—burns it, one might say, for in the dark the process is attended with the emission of light. Last year a plant was established in Lille for purifying the water of the Seine with ozone, and recently a plant for the same purpose was established in Paris. The ozone does not diminish the proportion of salts in the water.

Of the manifold uses of ozone in industrial arts, the *Magdeburger Zeitung* goes on to speak as follows:

"Beer-kegs are cleaned with it, oils are cleared with it, greasing oils are prepared with its aid, and siccative processes are produced with it; your cognac and wine receive under the influence of ozone the taste of such beverages stored in cellars for many years. Pasteur declares that it is only oxidation that gives age to wine and produces its clearness. The change made in wine by oxygen during the long years the beverage is stored is effected by ozone in a few hours. To ozonize wines and spirituous liquors is consequently to hasten, only, natural chemical action. The development of ozone by electricity is so cheap that the gas can be used for the improvement of very cheap goods. To clear a commercial cask of linseed oil, about thirty cubic yards of ozonized air are used—forty to forty-five cubic yards costing usually thirty-two cents. Tho fabrics are bleached with chlorin at a very slight expense, as every housewife knows, even in this branch of industry ozone has found application. . . . Starch and substances containing starch and sugar, cleaned and bleached with ozone, attract emphatic preference from buyers of these goods. In tanning, too, ozone has become an important factor. To make freshly tanned leather pliant, it was rubbed with a grease that was usually prepared from fish oil, which was dear enough when of good quality. Through treatment with ozone, animal oils, and especially cheap fats, have become an equally serviceable grease for leather.

"In the manufacture of musical instruments ozone is no inconsiderable factor. The kinds of wood of which such instruments are made are treated with it to give them increased clearness and mellowness of sound. As is well known, the wood used for stringed instruments is much better as it grows older, that is, drier; and is it not related that the celebrated Stradivarius violins were made of the wood of the old choir stalls of an Italian church? Instead of letting the wood lie for years in special sheds to dry, it is now made ready for use in a short time by treatment with ozone. . . . Tieman has discovered that vanillin, the aromatic substance of the vanilla bean, may be produced artificially by treating the acid of cloves, the chief constituent of the oil of cloves, with ozone. The result is a substance of which the odor and taste equal, in every respect, those of the vanillin obtained from the vanilla bean. Also in the refinement of perfume ozone is often used from strong preference."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACTION OF YEAST AND YEAST-EXTRACT.

SO long as alcohol and its physiological action remain the subjects of controversy, the mode of its production will never be devoid of interest. Every one knows that this substance, whether it be food, medicine, or poison, is formed by the decomposition of sugar in the process known as fermentation; and it was believed until recently that this process was always dependent on the growth of a low vegetable organism known as yeast, whose cells took in sugar and gave off alcohol and carbonic acid. In 1897 a German experimenter named Büchner created a sensation by showing that fermentation was not, as had been supposed, dependent on the presence of the growing yeast-plant. He isolated from the yeast-cell a liquid extract which acts on fermentible sugar exactly as the yeast itself does. This substance has received the name of "zymose." Three English experimenters have recently gone over this investigation still more thoroughly, to find out whether the fermentation due to zymose is real fermentation; that is, whether the usual products—carbonic acid and alcohol—are produced by it in the usual proportions, and whether the amount of sugar transformed agrees with the quantities of these substances produced. We translate a report of the result that appears in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"After due correction, . . . the results show that the proportion between alcohol and carbonic acid varies greatly, and does not reach that found by Pasteur. . . . But the most curious fact

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of all is that the quantity of sugar that disappears is much greater than that which undergoes fermentation. Here is a phenomenon whose explanation is yet to be found."

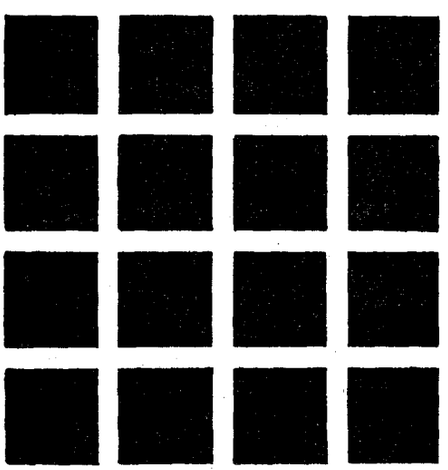
The English experimenters propose an hypothesis which, briefly stated, is simply that the yeast extract may be able to perform certain chemical processes in imitation of the vegetable organism from which it is derived, but it can not keep these up indefinitely. It is able, however, to incorporate sugar for a longer time than it can decompose this into alcohol and carbonic acid; hence a larger quantity of material disappears as sugar than reappears in the form of these two products. The balance has gone into the substance of the yeast extract.

If this hypothesis be proved, a most interesting principle will have been established—the ability of an extract from a living organism to perform certain functions supposed to be peculiar to the action of the living cells of the organism itself. It is hardly to be expected that the advocates of the medicinal use of animal extracts will allow this to go unnoticed.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW OPTICAL ILLUSION.

THE following new and curious optical illusion is contributed by M. Henri Coupin to *La Nature* (January 5). He says:

"Our illustration represents a series of black squares placed at regular distances apart and separated by white bands crossing each other regularly at right angles. At least this is how the illustration has represented them. But in reality, in each of the places where the white bands cross we see a very plain shadow, or, more exactly, a sort of penumbra with indefinite boundaries. If the attention be fixed on one of these spots in particular it disappears at once, while the neighboring spots persist. This is evidently due to the fact that the phenomenon is produced only in regions of the retina distant from the 'yellow spot' [spot of most distinct vision]—regions where the sight is always a little confused. It would be interesting to vary the size of the squares and of their intervals to see at what moment the phenomenon would disappear. Optical illusions are a good deal more than mere amusements. Studied with care, they can do a good deal toward clearing up the problem of vision which is still so imperfectly understood."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



Evolution of the Thermometer.—Scarcely another instrument so indispensable in scientific work is at the same time so extensively used by the laity as the thermometer. A history of its "evolution" has been written by Dr. H. C. Bolton and published in book form. From a review in *Science* (January 25) we quote as follows:

"The book opens by disposing of the oft-repeated claims that the inventor of the thermometer was Drebbel. The first use of the name thermometer and the first accurate description come from Leurechon in 1624, but the real inventor of the instrument was Galileo, and the date between 1592 and 1597. This is proved, not from any statements of the inventor, but from letters written to him, and the proof is complete. This first thermometer consisted of a bulbed tube, inverted in colored water, in which the liquid rose and fell with the temperature of the bulb. . . . In 1632 Dean Rey made a water thermometer, in which the expansion of a fluid replaced that of air; and, not long after this, Ferdinand II. of Tuscany, by sealing the top of the tube, gave approximately the modern form to the instrument. Mercury had been previously used to show expansion by heat, but in 1714 Fahrenheit constructed the first mercury thermometer with a reliable scale.

"Many different scales have at various times been applied to the thermometer, and in most of them the graduation has been almost purely arbitrary. The origin of the Fahrenheit scale is involved in much obscurity. Réaumur was the first to use the melting-point of ice for zero, while his boiling-point of water, 80°, was obtained by the expansion of one thousand parts of eighty-per-cent. alcohol between the freezing- and boiling-points of water. As this was eighty parts, he used this number for his higher fixed temperature. The first to adapt 0° and 100° for the two points was Celsius, but in his instrument 0° represented the boiling-point of water. Finally, the change to the modern centigrade scale was made independently by Christin, of Lyons, and Strömer, of Upsala, in 1743."

MORE OIL IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS COLONIES.

THE recent oil craze in Texas has already been described in these columns. We now reproduce from *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (January 26) a description of the Lucas oil well, near Beaumont, a picture of which appeared in our issue of February 9, and which is said to be the largest in the world. Says this paper:

"The surface of the tract where the operations were conducted is marshy and level prairie, fit only for rice cultivation. The country rock is undoubtedly of recent quaternary formation. Much difficulty was experienced in sinking through the water-bearing surface soils, but Captain Lucas finally adopted the system used by him in boring for salt in Louisiana. . . . The casings used were heavy and were in succession 12 in., 10 in., 8 in., 6 in., and 4 in., each smaller pipe telescoping with the one above it. The lower or boring pipe, fitted with a cutting edge, was driven downward with a constantly revolving motion, while water was forced through by means of a circulating pump. In this way the borers were enabled to cope with the immense bed of quicksand, which had deflected the previous attempts—made in 1894, in 1896, and in 1898—to prospect for oil in the same locality.

"At a depth of 1,300 ft. oil was struck suddenly and almost without warning. The 4-in. pipe in use, which weighed at least 6 tons, was forced to the surface by the sudden flow of oil, carried through the top of the derrick—which is 60 ft. high—and thrown up in the air a distance estimated at 300 ft. The tackle and the top of the derrick were carried away, while the pipe bent and curled up, falling to the ground clear of the derrick in a position where, fortunately, it injured no one. The water in the pipe, which was used in the hydraulic boring, was thrown up to a great height, followed by some gas and a steady stream of oil. This flowed with such force that large pieces of rock were carried up with it. The first flow was estimated at 250 bbls. an hour; it increased gradually to 500 bbls., and on January 13 was estimated at from 600 to 1,000 bbls. an hour, with the flow still increasing. At times the column reached a height of nearly 600 ft., and some observers, among whom were some employees of the Standard Oil Company, were inclined to think Captain Lucas too conservative and put the flow as high as 2,000 bbls. an hour."

In a subsequent issue of the same paper (February 2) an account is given by its Manila correspondent of the recent development of the oil industry in the Philippines. The existence of petroleum in some of the islands, we are told, has been known for a long time, but under Spanish rule there was little or nothing done in the way of development. The discoveries are of considerable importance, and may have much effect on the oil

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trade of the East, besides providing a supply of fuel which may be of great service in the future. Says the correspondent:

"Since the foreign miners have been here prospecting among mineral-producing lands of the islands there have been some noted changes in the situation, and the output of oils from some of the wells is so large that there is no further need of the imported article. Oil has been discovered and is worked in Panay, Luzon, Mindanao, Negros, Gimeras, and quite a number of the other islands of the group. There are already several good-sized refineries in operation, and a number of small refineries.

"The oil in most cases lies in an oil-bearing stratum of rock several feet in thickness and about 350 ft. below the surface. Pole tools are used chiefly for drilling, altho some of the natives who are operating the deposits are rigging up all sorts of ingenious contrivances for getting at the products. In many instances these home-made devices prove satisfactory; but I have seen some of them that are complete failures. . . . . .

"The cost of getting the petroleum oils in this country is much lower than in America, for the reason that native and Chinese labor can be hired at low rates. The natives are good workers as a rule, and they can be secured in large numbers at wages ranging from eight to fifteen cents daily. The price paid the Chinese is about the same."

DO WE THINK WITH ONE HALF OF OUR BRAIN?

IS it not possible that in a healthy, normal condition we do all our thinking with one half of the brain? In a recent number of *The American Journal of Insanity* it is contended that we do. Says the writer:

"The brain is, anatomically, a double organ, yet mental processes are single. *A priori*, we should expect in a double brain a double mind. A sufficient number of cases have been recorded to make it certain that a man can retain his personal characteristics and mental activity in whom one half the cerebrum has been destroyed. Physiological arguments in favor of this view are found in the following facts: While coarse movements can be performed nearly as well by one half of the body as by the other, whenever it becomes necessary to carry out movements involving speed, dexterity, and accurate judgment, nature organizes one half of the brain much more fully than the other. Righthandedness is not an accident."

We are told that the phenomenon of "double consciousness" means nothing more than a large increase in the activity of the half of the brain which usually has no part in conscious life. The theory makes explicable many of the most puzzling abnormal mental states. Among other conclusions, the author presents this:

"Anything which tends to make the ordinarily quiescent half [of the brain] assume control tends to impairment of mental processes and the damage of the individual. If this be true, the attitude of those who advocate a cultivation of ambidexterity is thoroughly illogical. Instead of trying to make a right-handed person less right-handed we ought rather to try to make him more right-handed. Conversely, the attempt to make a left-handed boy right-handed is a physiological crime. Every effort ought to be made to make the left-handed boy more left-handed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Heating Effect of Various Lighting-Systems.—A study of the number of heat units given out by different sources of light has been made by F. Erismann, who has read a paper on the subject before the German Association at Nuremberg. According to this, the stearine candle is the most wasteful source of heat, per candle-power of the light furnished. It gives out 7,881 heat units for every 100 candle-power, whereas the ordinary gas-burner gives out 6,380, the Welsbach 1,000, the incandescent electric light 260, and the arc-light only 26. Says *Cosmos* (December 8):

"We see that we are succeeding to-day in achieving a better luminous result from materials used in lighting, and that for an equal degree of light we develop much less heat than formerly. It is to be hoped that progress along this line may continue. Certain sources of light radiate so much heat that one experiences a disagreeable sense of heat near them, ending finally in headache. According to Rubner, who has studied this matter in detail, we should not tolerate a source of light that radiates more than $\frac{1}{20}$ of a heat unit a minute on each square centimeter [$\frac{1}{6}$ square inch] of our skin. The proportion of heat radiated per unit of intensity varies not only with the materials, but also with the illuminating device that utilizes them. . . . In general, a source radiates less per unit of intensity as its intensity becomes greater. The greatest part of the energy radiated is in the form of obscure rays, and the smallest part (only four to five per cent.) under the form of luminous rays. The color of the light has some influence on the radiation of heat, which is greater with red light. . . . Observation shows that luminous sources due to incandescence can be borne very close to the skin without inconvenience, which enables us to utilize a good part of the light in proportion to the luminous intensity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Slot-Machine for Car Tickets.—If the idea of selling car tickets at elevated stations, for instance, by means of slot-machines had originated in this country, it would have been thought a typical "Yankee notion." This eminently practical plan, yet unknown in the United States, is in daily use in Germany. Says *The Ledger* (Philadelphia, February 1):

"Automatic machines for the delivery of railway tickets are a prominent feature at all railway stations in Berlin and the suburbs. Their employment is facilitated by the fact that the zone tariff system is in force on the Stadt and Ring railways, which run through and round Berlin and on the chief suburban lines. A ten-pfennig (about a penny) ticket can be used by a passenger for a third-class journey from any station on the line to any up to the fifth station from the point of departure. For all stations after the fifth double fare is charged. Second-class single fares under the same conditions are fifteen and thirty pfennige, respectively. A fifteen-pfennig ticket can also be obtained from the automatic machines; two 'nickels' have to be put in the slot in that case, whereupon the machine delivers the ticket with a five-pfennig piece as change. This system saves the passenger much time, and certainly saves the railway company at least one window at each ticket-office. In all Berlin railway stations no one is allowed on the platform unless he is going by train or purchases a platform ticket. This ticket costs ten pfennige, and is also supplied by automatic machines. It may be mentioned that by the sale of these platform tickets the state, which owns the railways, nets over £100,000 a year. During the last year over 30,000,000 tickets were supplied to the public by automatic machines at Berlin city and suburban stations. Few cases of fraud are heard of, for the 'nickel' is small and light, and it is difficult to find a substitute for it."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE practise of injecting cocain within the meninges of the spinal cord has already been designated by a remarkable number of names," says the New York *Medical Journal*. "Some of them are the following: 'Spinal-canal cocainization,' 'cocain analgesia from subarachnoid injection,' 'intraspinal cocainization,' 'subarachnoid injections of cocain,' 'intradural injections of cocain,' 'endomeningeal spinal cocainization,' 'medullary injections,' 'subarachnoid cocainization,' the 'subdural infiltration method,' 'subarachnoidean injections, 'medullary narcosis,' 'Corning's method of medullary narcosis,' the 'spinal subarachnoid method,' and (from what evolved we can not imagine) 'Chicago chloroform.'"

"UNLESS, we are entirely wrong in our premises," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "we think Mr. Tesla is mistaken in his ideas of the mechanism of transmitting electric radiant energy from one planet to another. We hope that Mr. Tesla will publish a precise description of the phenomena which he observed, and which led him to suppose that ultra-terrean causes were at work. From his well-known experimental skill, a description of his observations before some scientific body would doubtless be extremely interesting. Our readers can not but agree to some extent with the editorial article in the New York *Tribune*, which, speaking for the lay public, ventures to say: 'It is to be regretted that the first news of the incident was not given to a scientific society of standing, rather than to a philanthropic organization or an ordinary newspaper.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE KING OF ENGLAND'S RELATION TO PROTESTANTISM.

DISCUSSION is already beginning to arise in England over the religious aspect of the oath which the law requires the King to take on first opening Parliament and at the coronation service next year. At the time this oath was composed, the strife between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism was at its height, and not only was the sovereign compelled by law to abjure the doctrines and allegiance of the Roman see, but all office-holders in the kingdom and all students in the universities were also forced to take the same oath. Since that time, these Roman Catholic disabilities have been removed, until only the sovereign, the Lord Chancellor of England, and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are required by law to be Protestants. As an evidence of how far English tolerance has progressed, it is often pointed out that the late Lord Chief Justice of England, a recent lord mayor of London, many judges, and scores of members of Parliament are Roman Catholics. It is felt by many adherents of both faiths, however, that while England can hardly be expected to permit the rule of a Roman Catholic sovereign any more than a Roman Catholic country on the Continent would accept a Protestant prince, yet the wording of the coronation oath is unnecessarily harsh. The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath., February 2), in discussing this, says:

"The form of the coronation oath does much more than show its preference for the 'Low,' rather than the 'High,' in Anglicanism. It goes out of its way to make the sovereign not merely the abjurer of this or that 'High' tenet, but the open insulter of the faith of his Catholic subjects, whose sacred beliefs are branded as idolatry and superstition. 'I do believe,' Edward VII. will be expected to declare, 'that in the sacrament of the Lord's supper there is not any transubstantiation, and that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous.' As if this were not enough to enforce on the King, who has knelt time and again at nuptial and at requiem mass before our altars, the altars of God, a passage is thrust upon his tongue which causes him to impugn by implication the personal honor of Catholics as men of truth and plain speakers—and this in the very presence of his earl marshal [the Duke of Norfolk, the chief Roman Catholic layman in England]. The theory is that a Catholic would take the oath with reservations. He would have his crown and his mass too. So the King must stand up and say: 'I do solemnly declare I make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants'—(the irony of it to-day!)—'without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any other such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, altho the Pope, or any other person or persons or power whatsoever, should dispense with, or annul, the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.' Such language from the mouth of the ruler of ten millions of loyal Catholics, we must plainly say, is intolerable. It is an insult to the Pontiff and to the Catholic world: it is an insult to the King himself, and to nobody, we are certain, will its terms be more utterly obnoxious."

The legal status of the King in relation to the Church of England is a topic much discussed just now. He has been referred to as "the supreme head of the English Church," and Roman Catholic papers in America are fond of calling him "the English Pope." The London correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, however, points out the error of such assertions:

"The legal status of the King of England in relation to the Church of England is in no sense spiritual and it never has been. The Church of England is, according to its own claim, 'that pure and reformed part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church which is established within this realm.' The word 'established' is held to imply that certain relation which exists between it and the realm itself; and the Church of England is established in its recognition as the national organization for the maintenance of Christian belief and practise. According to the official declaration, the King is one of the members of the church and its supreme governor upon earth. In practise the office of governor has ever been held to refer to civil matters only, and the King, in all matters spiritual, is no more than any other member of the same religious body. The King can not become a member of any other religious body, and is therefore not free as are other people to change his religious affiliation. The Church of England existed, as matter of history, before the kingdom did, even before that part now known as England was under one government. When there were the kingdoms of Wessex, Kent, and others, the church had an organization which was coterminous with the present political bounds. Hence the spiritual power preceded the political one and has ever kept its precedence."

THE NEW INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.

THE new edition of the Index Expurgatorius, or table of books prohibited by the Roman Congregation of the Index, differs from all preceding editions in important particulars. It is a complete revision, characterized as more in accord with the spirit of the times, or, as Pope Leo XIII. himself expresses it, an *adoucissement*. All the condemnations prior to the year 1500 are effaced, together with all books dealing with forgotten disputes and controversies long since settled, as well as many books which are praiseworthy for their erudition and elegance of style, even tho they may contain some minor passages regarded by the Congregation as reprehensible. Notwithstanding this softening of the church's anathemas, the list still makes a volume of 278 pages, containing the formal condemnation of 3,286 books. The *Courrier des États Unis* gives the following account of this new Index:

"It is a curious collection, and many people will be surprised to find in it certain names illustrious in the church. Among them are Bossuet and Jacques Bénigné for his 'Reply to M. de Tencin, Archbishop of Embrun, communicated to the ecclesiastics of the diocese of Troyes for their information.' Then come Fénélon, and François de Salignac, the latter for his 'Explication des maximes des Saintes sur la vie intérieure.' Among the philosophers are Michel de Montaigne for his 'Essais,' and Descartes for his 'Meditations,' his letters to Père Duret—in fact, all his philosophical works except those subject to revision, and his 'Discours sur les passions de l'âme.' After Descartes comes Nicholas Malebranche for several works, especially his 'Traité de la nature et de la grâce,' his 'Discours sur la recherche de la verité,' his 'Entrétiens' and his 'Sur la métaphysique.' Even Pascal is not spared, on account of his 'Lettres provinciales' and his edition of 'Pensées' annotated by Voltaire. It is hardly necessary to say that all the philosophers of the eighteenth century are condemned in general; including Montesquieu, for 'L'esprit des lois' and his 'Lettres Persanes'; Fontanelle still stands condemned for his 'Plurality of Worlds.'

"Our contemporary writers hold a conspicuous place in the volume. Balzac catches it for all his love romances. So do Alexandre Dumas, Eugene Sue, George Sand, Ernest Feydeau, and Flaubert. Paul de Kock is not even mentioned; but Lamartine is stricken down for his 'Jocelyn,' his 'Voyage en Orient,' and the 'Chute d'un ange.' Victor Hugo is condemned for 'Notre Dame de Paris' and 'Les Misérables.' Nothing is said about his 'Châtiments' or his 'Quatre-vingt-treize.' Emile Zola is wiped out with the words 'All his works.' The history of the French Revolution by Mignet is included, but that of Thiers is allowed to stand. We might mention also the names of Edgar Quinet and Michelet, the latter for six of his works, and Jules Simon for 'Religion naturelle.'

"The omissions are no less strange than the designations. For example, we seek in vain in this new edition for the trace of the censures which created such a flurry in 1859–60 in regard

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to the pamphlets and books published on the Roman question. About, with all his semiofficial works, and La Guéronnière, who wrote at the dictation of Napoleon III. 'Le Pape et le Congrés,' have been condemned as belonging to the category of authors of '*pamphlets de circonstance.*' In reality, the Congregation examines only the works that have been denounced. There are some of them whose character is such that there is no need of calling attention to them on account of their general reprobation by the faithful. In this way certain apparent contradictions can be explained. The Index is made especially to solve difficult questions and to cut away certain scruples of conscience. The reading of the volume is for Catholics, and the condemnations which it enumerates are only to be regarded by Catholics."

MULHALL'S RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

THE new religious statistics of the late Michael G. Mulhall, published a week or so before his death in December last, are of unusual value. Mr. Mulhall was commonly regarded as the most eminent statistician in the world, and his principal work, "A Dictionary of Statistics," is an accepted standard of reference. The accuracy of his scientific method of estimate is indicated by his remarkable forecast of the present population of the United States, published in *The North American Review* for July, 1890. His estimate then made was 76,200,000. The actual number returned in the official report of the director of the census, made last year, was 76,304,799.

From the New York *Freeman's Journal* we quote the following from Mr. Mulhall's paper read before the recent Australasian Catholic Congress (Mr. Mulhall was a Roman Catholic and a private chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII.):

"The population of the world in 1898 was estimated at 1,450,000,000, of whom little more than one third were Christians, viz.:

	Christians.	Mohammedans.	Jews.	Pagans.
Europe	348,500,000	6,600,000	6,500,000	.....
America	126,400,000	.....	.....	1,300,000
Asia	12,600,000	109,500,000	200,000	667,800,000
Africa	4,400,000	36,000,000	400,000	91,000,000
Oceanica	9,700,000	24,700,000	.....	4,400,000
Total	501,600,000	176,800,000	7,100,000	764,500,000

"We find that more than one half of mankind is still enveloped in paganism, and that the degrading tenets of Mohammed hold sway among many of the principal states of Asia and Africa. If we proceed to classify all Christians under three heads they will be found to stand thus:

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Greeks.	Total.
United Kingdom	5,400,000	34,700,000	.....	40,100,000
France	37,700,000	700,000	.....	38,400,000
Germany	18,600,000	32,700,000	.....	51,300,000
Russia	8,300,000	3,100,000	73,800,000	85,200,000
Austria-Hungary	33,800,000	4,100,000	3,300,000	41,200,000
Italy	31,100,000	60,000	.....	31,160,000
Spain-Portugal	22,700,000	10,000	.....	22,710,000
Scandinavia	10,000	9,290,000	.....	9,300,000
Belgium and Holland	7,990,000	2,710,000	.....	10,700,000
Rumania, Greece, etc.	1,900,000	4,130,000	12,400,000	18,430,000
Europe	167,500,000	91,500,000	89,500,000	348,500,000
Europe	167,500,000	91,500,000	89,500,000	348,500,000
United States	9,900,000	62,300,000	.....	72,200,000
Canada	2,100,000	2,800,000	.....	4,900,000
Spanish America	45,600,000	100,000	.....	45,700,000
West Indies	2,500,000	1,100,000	.....	3,600,000
Australia	900,000	2,900,000	.....	3,800,000
Philippines, etc.	5,700,000	200,000	.....	5,900,000
Asia	3,100,000	700,000	8,800,000	12,600,000
Africa	2,700,000	1,700,000	.....	4,400,000
The world	240,000,000	163,300,000	98,300,000	501,600,000

As to the relative strength of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the chief missionary countries of the world, Mr. Mulhall gives the following table (compiled in 1893) from the leading Protestant authority, the American Statistical Association, showing the ratio of Protestants to Roman Catholics in these countries to be as one to five:

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.
India	*1,199,000	534,000	1,733,000
China	1,116,000	88,000	1,204,000
Siberia	70,000	20,000	90,000
Japan	30,000	.....	30,000
Syria, etc.	663,000	20,000	683,000
Asia	3,078,000	662,000	3,740,000
Africa	2,660,000	1,740,000	4,400,000
Manila, Java, etc.	5,720,000	220,000	5,940,000
Totals	11,458,000	2,622,000	14,080,000

* The English Catholic Register for 1898 gives the number as 1,870,000.

It is interesting to ascertain which phase of Christianity increases numerically the faster throughout the whole world. As to this, Mr. Mulhall says:

"There can be no doubt that the principal Protestant nations, such as Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, are advancing with rapid strides in population, whereas such Catholic countries as France, Ireland, Spain, and Portugal, have little or no increase yearly. But when we come to make a survey of the whole of Christendom, we find that the numbers are pretty equal. The following table shows the annual surplus of births over deaths, that is the natural increase (exclusive of the returns for the Greek Church), according to official returns for five years, ending December, 1897, the figures for each religion being in the ratios corresponding to the latest census reports, viz.:

ANNUAL INCREASE.

	Catholics.	Protestants.	Total.
United Kingdom	55,000	385,000	440,000
France	10,000	.....	10,000
Germany	240,000	420,000	660,000
Russia	80,000	30,000	110,000
Austria-Hungary	365,000	45,000	410,000
Italy	319,000	1,000	320,000
Spain and Portugal	130,000	.....	130,000
Scandinavia	.....	104,000	104,000
Holland	25,000	38,000	63,000
Belgium	55,000	.....	55,000
Switzerland	10,000	14,000	24,000
Other Countries	6,000	3,000	9,000
Europe	1,295,000	1,040,000	2,335,000
United States	210,000	1,230,000	1,440,000
Canada	26,000	35,000	61,000
Australia	17,000	58,000	75,000
Spanish America	792,000	8,000	800,000
West Indies	20,000	9,000	29,000
Totals	2,360,000	2,380,000	4,740,000

An examination of the relative progress of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism in the English-speaking countries, however, reveals, he states, a much greater percentage of gain for the latter faith:

"In the United Kingdom there are no fewer than 4,600 Catholic churches, almost all built in the nineteenth century, and representing an outlay of at least £20,000,000 sterling. The progress of Catholicity in Great Britain is chiefly among the educated classes, as appears from a work just published by Swan & Sonnenschein, London, which states that since the Tractarian movement of 1850 the persons who 'have gone over to the Church of Rome include 445 graduates of Oxford, 213 of Cambridge, and 63 of other universities, besides 27 peers, 244 military officers, 162 authors, 129 lawyers, and 60 physicians. Among the graduates were 446 clergymen of the Established Church.' The secession of so large a number of distinguished persons from the Church of England to enter the Church of Rome has been accompanied by a reaction among the masses of the English people, who have gone over largely to the Methodist and other sects. This is apparent from the returns of marriages in Eng-

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land and Wales during forty years in the different places of worship, showing the following ratios:

	1865–65.	1866–75.	1876 85.	1886–95.
Church of England	860	761	720	697
Roman Catholic	46	42	43	42
Dissenters	94	197	237	261
Totals	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

"In the decade ending 1865 the Church of England stood to dissenters as 9 to 1, but at present it is less than 3 to 1. The dissenters have gained what the Church of England has lost, last while the ratio of Catholics has slightly fallen off in the forty years. We see that in England and Wales only 4 per cent. of the population is Roman Catholic, as compared with 8 per cent. in Scotland, 78 per cent. in Ireland, 40 per cent. in Canada, 14 per cent. in the United States, and 22 per cent. in Australia.

"The Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States recently celebrated the centennial (1889) of the consecration of the first bishop, Dr. Carroll, of Baltimore, and so rapid has been the growth of Catholicity in that country that it now possesses more bishops than France, Austria, or Spain. There are, moreover, 10,500 churches, 520 hospitals and asylums, 930 colleges, and 3,100 schools built and maintained by Roman Catholics in the Union."

NEW MISSIONARY PLANS OF BUDDHISM.

SINCE the Parliament of Religions in Chicago eight years ago, there has been a growing interest in Buddhism in America; and thus, in the opinion of leading Buddhists of Japan, the time was ripe for the establishment of the Buddhist mission in San Francisco last year. This was done under the authority of the high priest of the Western Hongwanji Temple of Japan, in cooperation with leading Buddhists of both the Southern and Northern churches of Asia. Concerning this American mission and the general awakening of Buddhist missionary activity throughout the world, *The Orient* (Tokyo, January) says:

"The Buddhist order in America will be *non-sectarian* in nature, and *universal* in its scope of propaganda, with the object of bringing the Buddhist Sangha [church] in all parts of the world into harmonious relationship, whereby some concerted plan for international and cooperative action may be arranged for the advancement of the *Dhammacakka-ppavattana Suttam* for the good, for the gain, for the welfare of mankind, out of compassion for the world. The first step of the Dharma-Sangha of Buddha will be to present an invitation to the Dharma-Rajas and high priests of the principal Nikāyas [temples or sects] in the world, asking them to become counselers of the order; while an earnest invitation is also extended to the priests of all recognized Nikāyas, to devout Buddhists and sympathizers of all nations, to become members of the Dharma-Sangha of Buddha. The second step will be to convene an international Buddhist council to consider plans for the establishment of a central organization for the proper management of missions and education.

"History and every-day experience familiarize us with the terrible curse brought upon mankind by sectarianism, bigotry, and persecution. No people have had more painful experience in religious matters than the Christian world. This sad condition is deplored by all devout and learned men in the civilized world.

"The Buddhist world has not suffered so much from the terrible curse of intolerance. At no time in Buddhist history has persecution been resorted to by the Sangha. The spirit of intolerance, as expressed in the rock-inscribed edicts of Asoka the Great, 259 B.C., has been universally practised among all sects: 'The King Piyadasi wishes that all sects should dwell everywhere (unmolested); for all of them approve of restraint (of the passions) and the perfecting of good deeds.' Again: 'The King Piyadasi honors all sects . . . but there is a fundamental law for every sect, viz., moderation in speech; that one should not exalt one's own sect in decrying others and not depreciate them lightly, but that one ought, on the contrary, to show always to other sects the honor due to them. . . . Therefore peace alone is good, so that all should hear and listen gladly to the opinion of others.' . . . . . .

"The most important and valuable feature of the exhortation of the Tathâgata concerning this matter, as also in all the teachings of the Holy One, is the *positive*, superimposed as it were upon the *negative* order of the good law; the observance of which insures perfect harmony and peace in the world, which constitute *Nirvana*. By the harmonious action of both the positive and negative forces in nature, the universe exists; without it, all life would cease. The Enlightened One said, therefore, that one must not only cease to do evil and to purify one's own heart, but must also perfect good deeds. Again, the Blessed One said:

"'A man that stands alone, having decided to obey the truth, may be weak and slip back into his old ways. Therefore stand together, assist one another, and strengthen one another's efforts.

"'Be like unto brothers; one in love, one in holiness, and one in your zeal for the truth.

"'Spread the truth and preach the doctrine in all quarters of the world, so that in the end all living creatures will be citizens of the kingdom of righteousness.

"'This is the holy brotherhood; this is the church of Buddha; this is the Sangha that establisheth a communion among all those who take the Buddha as their guide'—in other words a *Universal Sangha*.'

"The condition prevailing in the Buddhist world since the Third Buddhist Council goes to show that the followers of the Buddha have been apathetic and exhibited a great lack of energy, in so far, at least, as the *positive* teaching is concerned. For, until recent years, when, from sheer force of circumstances, some few zealous members of the Northern and Southern Sanghas have been inspired to action, nothing worthy of mention was done to bring even the followers of the good law into the bonds of brotherhood; much less to cooperate for the universalization of all religions and creeds. It is much to be regretted that no international Buddhist council has been held for over two thousand years, and but little effort put forth to 'carry the doctrine to all nations,' as commanded by the Blessed One. Each Nikāya stands firm in its mountain fastness of sectarianism, tolerant and friendly, perhaps, to its neighbors, but withal independent and firm to its peculiar forms, rites, and ceremonies; each Nikāya and each Buddhist country standing aloof from all others, while the gulf between the Northern and Southern Buddhists is still wider. Thus have all Buddhists deprived themselves of the glorious privileges of *brotherly love*, *concord*, *unity*, and *peace*. And the truth itself can find no place in the hearts of mankind for the want of harmony. The preaching of the good law has languished until darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people. Well it is that of late years circumstances are bringing the Dharma-Rajas, priests, and devout Buddhists to a sense of their duty, and are leading them to see, at last, that modes of worship, rites and ceremonials, peculiar to the different Nikāyas and countries, each being in accordance with the customs and manners of the people of the various nations, do not in any way add to, or take from, the good law proclaimed by the Tathâgata."

THE PARIS CONGRESS OF RELIGION AND THE COMPARATIVE METHOD IN THEOLOGY.

THE advances already made by the application of what is known as "the comparative method" in theology, altho apparent on every hand, have perhaps never been so vividly brought to the attention of the world as in the recent sessions of the International Congress of the History of Religion, at Paris. The Rev. Nathaniel Schmidt, professor of Semitic languages and literature at Cornell University, and American delegate to the congress, writes in *The Independent* (January 24):

"This congress was attended by over one hundred and fifty scholars, representing many lands and many religions. There were Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Mohammedans, Buddhists and Brahmans. Over sixty papers were read and discussed dealing with the most different epochs in history and the most divergent phases of religious life. The great theologians whose fame in centuries past drew crowds of students from many lands to the Sorbonne would have opened their eyes wide with astonishment could they have looked upon the assembly that gathered in the old temple of learning. Yet nothing would have seemed so strange to them as the method of approach to whatever subject was discussed quietly adopted by every participant. What kind of theologians were these who spent a whole week

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together without producing a single masterpiece of apologetics, without even attempting a defense of their holy faith, and with never a quarrel over creed or ritual? As naturally as if there never had been any war of religions each man, whether he was a Japanese Buddhist, a Jewish rabbi, or a Christian theologian, presented his facts, calling them neither good nor bad, and brought in the tenets and rites of one religion to explain those of another. There was no seeking after a common ground. For every man knew that such a ground already existed in the common method of research.

"This method engenders sympathy, without which there is no true understanding. Senart, Sylvian Levy, and G. Oppert spoke as reverently of Buddhism as did Fujishama and Chicadzumi, and the natural love of these Japanese scholars for the faith of their fathers did not cause them to introduce any apologetic strain into their discussions. Rabbi Klein, in discussing the influence of Essenism on Christianity, evinced the warmest interest not only in the teachings of Jesus but also in the world of thought and sentiment that meets us in the Fourth Gospel. Not the most sensitive child could be offended by the manner in which Marillier treated its nursery rimes, using them as keys to unlock the mysteries of primitive religion. Not the most conservative theologian could take exception to the spirit in which Sabatier described the services of Biblical criticism to the science of religion."

The facilities for comparative study of the religions of the world are constantly increasing, says Dr. Schmidt, and the theologian of to-day must employ this method if he is to keep in touch with the best results of religious science:

"In a carefully prepared paper that may soon be read in the *Revue de l' Histoire des Religions*, where also the other contributions will first appear before their final publication in the Proceedings of the Congress, Jean Reville described the opportunities now afforded by the universities of Europe and America. But the method is not confined to academic life. An ever-growing number of men are employing it, with the most salutary effect, in their private researches, in pulpit and in press. The theologian of to-day, whatever his immediate affiliation, begins to realize that he must be familiar with the facts of man's religious life, not only within a limited field, but in all ages and all lands. He must be able to cite his proof-texts with something of the accuracy that characterized a past generation of divines, yet not from one collection of books merely, but from all sacred writings and other documents of religion, and not as *dicta probantia*, proving what should be believed, but as evidence of what men have believed. He must be sufficiently conservative to recognize that he can not do without the assistance of humanity, whose experiences, observations, and interpretations should be present with him even when in solitary meditation he faces directly the realities of the universe, and sufficiently progressive not to follow slavishly even this guide, but to question statements and doubt conclusions in order that he may believe what is true. And he must have something of the dogmatician's capacity for coordinating his knowledge for bringing into a system what personal reflection, enriched and guided by the collective thinking of the race, leads him to regard as truth.

"By the adoption of a correct method theology may rise again, by virtue of the vital importance of her subject-matter, to the dignity of a queen among the sciences, and should be able to command the services of the best-equipped minds for work that requires intellectual and moral power of a very high order."

The Cost of Christianity.—Recent statistics show in a striking way the vast sum of money now expended each year to maintain the several Christian denominations. A writer in the Nashville *American* (January 30), basing his statements upon the returns from the churches compiled for 1900, says:

"There are 187,800 churches, with a value of $724,900,000. Last year the running expenses of the churches of the United States were $287,000,000. It required nearly $9,000,000 for New York City alone. For the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston over $18,000,000 was required, and this does not include new buildings, mission contributions, or general charities. One hundred years ago there was not a missionary society in this country; now our missionary societies collect and disburse $25,000,000 a year. Statistics recently compiled show that it costs $14,600,000 a year to maintain the Episcopal churches of this country, while the Presbyterian cost $20,375,000; Baptist, $12,348,000; Methodist, $26,267,000, and Roman Catholic $31,185,000. The Sunday-school lesson papers, libraries, etc., cost $7,250,000. . . . . .

"Trinity Church, of New York, is regarded as the richest church in America, it having large holdings in real estate; but St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, New York, has an income of about $200,000 a year, while Trinity, also Episcopal, receives about $168,000 a year. There are several Episcopal churches in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston having incomes of from $50,000 to $130,000 a year. The largest income of any Presbyterian church is that of the Brick, New York, which is $116,000 a year; the next largest is the Second of Indianapolis, with $85,000. Madison Avenue, New York, has the largest income of any Methodist church, $39,000 a year. The wealthiest Baptist church is Fifth Avenue, New York, its income last year amounting to $145,000. The Rockefellers attend this church, and its income last year does not represent a fixed annual amount. While the Baptist churches have more than six times as many members as the Episcopalian, the cost of maintaining the latter is more than $2,000,000 greater. The Episcopal Church, in proportion to numerical strength, cost from three to five times as much for maintenance as either the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, or Catholic.

"About $2,000,000 a year is spent for Bibles by the American people, while $500,000 a year goes for hymn-books and $60,000 a year for prayer-books. The cost of religious periodicals and other literature amounts to $11,750,000 a year. Last year the amount of money spent by all countries in the interest of Christianity amounted to much more than $1,000,000,000."

ATTITUDE OF "RITUALISTS" TO THE ROMAN SEE.

IT is frequently said that the object of the Catholic or "Ritualist" Party in the English Church is to "Romanize" the Established Church of England and to bring about an acknowledgment of the Pope's supremacy. The London *Daily News*, for instance, in a review of a recent book by Mr. Walter Walsh, author of "The Secret History of the Oxford Movement," says:

"The destination of the Oxford Movement from the very first has been Rome. . . . For corporate reunion with Rome Newman (in his Anglican days), Froude, Keble, and, above all, Pusey, labored and prayed. . . . They wished to take the whole Church of England, with all her cathedrals and parish churches and her vast wealth with them, a present worthy of the Pope's acceptance and on conditions easy for him to accept. Nothing less than this would satisfy them, and nothing less than this will satisfy the leaders of the ritualists at the present day."

The London *Church Review* (Anglican-Catholic) denies this allegation *in toto*, and states the position of the great party it represents—and thus incidentally of American "Ritualists"—as follows:

"The objective of the revival has never been concealed, and that object is absolutely inconsistent with 'handing over the Church of England' upon any terms whatever, 'easy' or otherwise, to the Pope. We long for the reunion of historic Christians in East as well as in West; but we would never purchase that reunion by submission to the Petrine claims, or by acknowledgment either of papal infallibility or papal supremacy. It is slander of the dead to suggest that Pusey or Keble would have done so either. So far from desiring to go to the Pope, our view rather is that he must abandon his unhistoric and un-Catholic pretensions, and approach us and the holy bishops of the Orthodox East. Rome made the separation, and Rome must mend it. We may point out to *The Daily News* that these provinces [that is, the English Church, composed of the two ecclesiastical provinces or archbishoprics of Canterbury and York] never separated from the communion of Rome, altho they did repudiate the papal and even the patriarchal claims of that Apostolic See. Twelve years after the accession of Elizabeth Rome excommunicated us.

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We have never sought to return the compliment. In any case, it should be clear to men of good will that the objective of the English Catholic movement is not submission to Rome, but the amendment of Rome and the peace of all Christendom; probably, in the first instance, by way of intercommunion between Canterbury and Moscow. In the eyes of men of the world such hopes may seem utopian, and even chimerical. At least they are neither disloyal nor dishonest."

The aim of Lord Halifax and of the Anglican "Order of Corporate Reunion" is, its members state, to bring about such an understanding between the English Church, the Pope, and Eastern Orthodox believers as shall enable all Christians to be united and to acknowledge what is termed the "primacy of honor" of the Pope, as incumbent of the ancient patriarchal see of Rome.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD ON RELIGION IN ITALY.

THE religious situation in Italy since the accession of the new King has been a subject of much speculation. Opponents of the Vatican have said that there never was a time when the Pope's aspirations for temporal sovereignty were less likely to be realized; while on the other hand several unmistakable signs have proceeded from the Vatican revealing the fact that the Pope has not in the smallest degree abandoned his claims or laid aside his hopes. Some light is shed upon these and kindred religious matters in Italy by Mr. F. Marion Crawford, who, himself a Roman Catholic, has by a prolonged residence in Rome become well acquainted with Italian national and religious aspirations. In regard to the much debated character of the new King, who has been called in turn an atheist and a strong Roman Catholic, he says (in the New York *Tribune*, January 26):

"Humbert was an easy-going fellow. To look at his portrait you would have taken him to be a terribly ferocious potentate and full of energy. In reality, he was a very exceptionally tender-hearted country gentleman, who cared little about the work of statecraft. This King, on the contrary—I met him several times when he was Prince of Naples—looks like a thin, weak man, who can not possibly exert himself to any great degree, when, as a matter of fact, he is always exerting himself, and never seems to be any the worse for it or to need rest. He is capable, too, and splendidly educated. His education was superintended by William Bliss, an English Catholic and a man of the highest learning. Oh, yes, the present King of Italy is not by any means a freethinker, whatever idea people may have derived from the antagonism with the Holy See in temporal affairs into which the House of Savoy has been thrown by circumstances. King Humbert, altho it may not be generally known, received the last sacraments and died in full favor with the church, and his son is a devout and orthodox Catholic."

Concerning the recent utterances of the Duke of Norfolk in favor of the temporal power, which have aroused so much angry comment in England, Mr. Crawford says that their importance has been much exaggerated, and that the duke's position as a "black," or papal advocate, is well understood in Italy:

"I did hear it said that the English pilgrimage to the Holy See came after all the others because the English were angry at the position of the Roman Curia in regard to the Boer war; but the Duke of Norfolk himself could have had no such motive, because he had been in Rome on his own account some time before the pilgrimage arrived. I don't even know that the Curia is pro-Boer. As for the Italians, there is a reason for their attitude which I don't think is generally understood abroad. All Italians—Romans included—whether they are 'black' or 'white,' papal or anti-papal, are strongly sympathetic with every movement that has the appearance to them of being 'liberal,' which means, with a republican tendency. Perhaps you don't know that in the days of Austrian domination men were arrested in Northern Italy for crying 'Viva Pio Nono!' That was when the Pope was himself something of a republican leader. Now both 'blacks' and 'whites' regard the British in South Africa as representing autocracy and the Boers as fighting for republican ideas. If the Boers are bigoted Calvinists and have been hard on Catholics in their country, the fact has not been brought home to the Romans, 'white' or 'black.'

"The feelings of the Romans in matters of church and state are not easy for outsiders to understand. For an example, take the case of the present Prince Colonna. The head of the house of Colonna is one of the two hereditary prince assistants of the Holy See, the head of the house of Orsini being the other. But the Colonna have been white—or Ghibelline, which is much the same thing—for seven hundred years, more or less, and before his father's death, in 1894, the present Prince was an officer in the Italian army. And yet, as soon as his father died, the young prince took off King Humbert's uniform and put on the medieval costume of his hereditary office. And now he walks in solemn procession behind the Pope on all occasions of state, and never goes near the Quirinal, altho his brother is mayor of Rome."

The London *Saturday Review*, commenting on the Norfolk incident, says:

"The duke doubtless expressed himself indiscreetly, but the newspapers, 'looking beyond him quite,' have attached to his words a political gravity utterly disproportionate. We are sure that the duke was thinking only of spiritual and religious interests when he desired greater freedom for the Holy See. And we must say that the Italian Government and Chamber are by no means so admirable as institutions as to justify their extreme sensibility to the smallest reflection upon their character."

A Parody of Applied Christianity.—In our issue of February 9, we credited, through a slip of the pen, to *The Churchman* instead of to *The Church Standard*, a strongly worded denunciation of the recent doings of Christian nations in China. *The Churchman*, while not employing quite such extreme expressions as in the item quoted, speaks as follows (February 9) of the Christian powers:

"The allies in China, under the command of a German marshal, have been guilty of conduct that is a disgrace to the Christianity of the nations whence they came, and that must sadly hamper the work of all missionaries in the far East for generations to come. That is a disagreeable fact, but it is impossible to evade it. Evidence multiplies day by day that the worst has not been told. . . . Things have been done in the Chinese empire that would have driven any nation with a spark of self-respect to revolt, and the missionaries can not hope to build up a Christian national church among a people whose national self-respect is gone. There has been a wanton disregard, too, of Chinese feeling as well as of Christian charity and Christian honesty. There have been even devoted missionaries sadly lacking in the grace of tact, and some, tho not of us, who have made themselves, as is matter of official record, willing tools of political intrigue. This last year has witnessed an awful object-lesson, or rather an awful parody of applied Christianity."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

OF late there has been a noticeable reaction among French men of letters, previously noted in these columns, in favor of the Roman Catholic Church. These include such men as Coppée, Brunetière, Huysmans, and Bourget. In commenting on these conversions, *Literature* (London) says: "No one is entitled to point to them as signs of the times, or as indications of an increasing spirituality on the part of the community at large. The conversions, in short, of these two or three individuals of peculiar temperament are no more representative of the general tone of French thought than was the course of life which gave the conversions their *raison d'être*; and the converted individuals themselves are no more representative Frenchmen than are writers like Anatole France, who win public respect while they adhere to the religion of Voltaire."

ONE of the latest humanitarian movements is a church union for the cure of the morphin and cocain habits, which have had such a sinister development in recent years. The Rev. Dr. W. N. Richie, a Presbyterian minister, formerly of Philadelphia, is in charge of the work, and among those who have highly commended his enterprise are the late Dr. John Hall; the Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, ex-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. S. S. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. E. M. Bliss, of *The Independent*; Dr. C. A. Stoddard, editor of the New York *Observer;* Mother Prindle, of the New York Rescue Mission, and many other well-known men and women. According to the testimony of these persons, the remedy is one of the most efficacious and remarkable known to materia medica.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON KING EDWARD VII.

THE policy and the sympathies of the new King of England are the dominant topic of discussion in the European press. British journals commend him for his alleged knowledge of kingcraft, for his courtesy, tact, modesty, and sincerity, and also for his assumption of the name Edward. Says *The Times* (London) on this latter point:

"The name which the King has assumed takes us back step by step to the most critical periods in the development of the English nation, to the Reformation, to the Wars of the Roses, to the 'Hundred Years' War' with France, to the ending of the Saxon monarchy, and to the early conflicts with the Danes. Those who value the historical continuity of a nation will rejoice that King Edward VII. will thus take a place in our annals which will bring him into relation with the whole stream of national development."

VON BULOW: "Don't make such a fuss about it. You might disturb folks. Keep quiet."
—*Lustig Blatter, Berlin.*

The Westminster Gazette (London) thinks it quite natural that continental opinion should be hostile to England, "for, from the European point of view, it is the special vice of our politics that we refuse to be assimilated to the European system," but it hopes that the new King will inaugurate a change, expressing itself as follows:

"We have a habit of lecturing other people about their business, and we take little pains to understand their point of view. We are always asserting that our ways are better than their ways, and tho we are liberal in matters of commerce, we are in the political sense unneighborly. It is the constant complaint of foreign diplomatists and writers in the foreign press that our statesmen are grossly ignorant about the fixed points in European policy. They are always imagining that they can use Germany to check Russia, or spite Germany by friendliness to France, regardless of the vital considerations which constrain Germany to live in peace with Russia, and all three to keep the peace between their respective alliances. Thus, tho we are as a rule shrewd enough where our own interests are concerned, we seem generally to have no policy in the European sense of the word. Within four years we have been on the verge of serious quarrels with four great nations successively—a proceeding which, apart from the merits of any particular case, makes the statesmen of Europe gasp for its rashness and its heedlessness. So the universal view has come to be that we are an unstable, unassimilable element who are happily for the moment restrained from mischief because we have our hands full elsewhere."

The French papers believe His Majesty friendly to France, and the *Temps* (Paris) calls him "intellectually superior to all other princes of his house." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) agrees with this statement and hopes that he will play a great part in "softening down prejudices and smoothing relations between both sides of the Channel."

"The new sovereign," says the *Tageblatt* (Vienna), "is the first nobleman of his empire. . . . It is to be hoped that the world is the richer for a prince of peace." The *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that King Edward has the confidence of the German people because he knows their character. But the *Vorwärts* (Berlin), Socialist organ, says: "Edward VII. has been satisfied with the reputation of being the best-dressed man in Europe, and has never shown mental gifts of understanding more serious conditions. His acquaintance with the demi-monde of all the European capitals will make it easy for him to follow in the footsteps of the three Georges."

The Russian press speaks, for the most part, in a critical manner. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) recalls King Edward's sympathy for France, and wonders if it will extend to France's ally. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) believes that, in view of this pro-Gallic feeling, the new King will be hostile to Germany. The pan-Slavist organ *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) demands that Russia take advantage of the death of Queen Victoria to bring pressure upon Great Britain for a partition of Beluchistan; "even as, at the moment of the death of Alexander III., England forced a new frontier in the Pamirs and Afghanistan." West Beluchistan, concludes this journal, "must, without fail, become a Russian 'sphere of influence.'"

King Edward's attitude to British imperialism and the Transvaal war in particular is awaited on the Continent with interest. The *Novosti* suggests that an opportunity is now given English to make peace with the Boers. How can King Edward continue the war, it asks, "since all war was so contrary to the views of his mother, the Queen, who, unhappily, could not prevent it?" *The Exchange Gazette* (St. Petersburg—published in England) calls on the King to dissolve Parliament and "give the British people the opportunity of impeaching its ministers." *Rossya* (St. Petersburg) thinks that Emperor William's visit to England was merely the graceful end of his personal connection with the realm of his grandmother, and that the Kaiser will soon actively attempt intervention in the South African war. Referring to King Edward's "friendship for the jingo Chamberlain," the *Herold* (St. Petersburg—published in German) asks: "Will the glowing persuasiveness of a Chamberlain, which up to now has hypnotized the English masses, also prevail in the palace, or will the new King see that Chamberlain's way is the way of destruction?"

Some of the London journals are advocating a change in the royal title. Since the British Isles are the keystone, not the entire arch, of empire, says *The Daily Mail* (London), why not amend the title, "King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India," to "Emperor of the Britons. King of Canada,

KITCHENER (in pursuit of De Wet): "There seem to be several of him!"
—*Figaro, Paris.*

Australia, and India"? *The Mail* also refers to the time-honored British custom of issuing a new coinage at the beginning of a new reign, and says:

"It might be well to consider whether the new reign might not be made to coincide with a reform in our system of reckoning money. In almost every country of the world, certainly in every progressive country outside the British empire, the decimal system has long since replaced the clumsy and elaborate duodecimal of other days."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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PROTECTION AND FREE-TRADE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY.

THE agricultural and manufacturing interests in Germany are so evenly balanced that the protection-free-trade battle which is now on threatens the empire with one of the gravest crises in its history. The German agriculturists, or Agrarians, comprise the wealthiest, most aristocratic, and altogether most powerful interests in the community, with great influence at court and in control of a large proportion of the total number of votes in parliament. On the other hand, within the past six or seven years, Germany has assumed great importance as a manufacturing country, reaching out for the markets of the world, and, in consequence, demanding cheap raw materials and cheap foodstuffs. In December, 1903, the commercial treaties which Germany concluded in 1892–94 with Russia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Servia, and Rumania, by which numerous duties were reduced, will expire. The question now agitating the empire is whether, in 1903, Germany shall return to a strongly protective policy, or shall conclude other treaties of a similar nature. Each party to the contest is declaring that it will be ruined unless the Government enact laws in its interest and inimical to the interests of the other. The military and official classes fear a decline of the large agricultural element, and a number of scientific authorities deplore the tendency to "exclusive industrialism." Prof. Adolf Wagner, who is not an Agrarian, but a Socialist, argues (in the *Lotse*, Hamburg) as follows:

"In advocating the development of Germany as a purely industrial country, not enough attention is paid to the dangers of this course. The character of the nation can not be benefited. The unequal division of wealth is assisted by industrialism, and the unhealthy growth of the cities, combined with the depletion of the country districts, is a natural consequence of it. The increase of the power of plutocracy, unhealthy demands for large profits, envy and speculation, with their natural attendants of national demagogism, proletarianism, and revolutionary tendencies, are the results of industrialism. Unrestricted competition leads to monopolies, syndicates, and trusts, and it must produce the worst form of plutocracy. . . . England furnishes a striking example of the threatening dangers. Her geographical position, her wealth of coal and iron, are unable to preserve for her her monopoly in the face of competition and of such protective tariffs as those of the United States and Russia. These tariffs render competition eventually impossible, and the conditions which alone justify an overdeveloped industrialism on account of its profit must necessarily cease. Thereby the advantage of cheap agrarian produce as imported from abroad ceases, for even cheap bread is dear when there is no money for its purchase. A sufficient protection for our agrarian produce is therefore to be advocated in the interest of the whole nation, even if it should render the industrial development more slow."

The same conclusions are reached by Professor Oncken, who declares (in the *Woche*, Berlin) that the farming population forms the basis of national strength, and quotes from French authorities to show that Prussia owes her rise to her peasantry, which, compelled to toil hard and little accustomed to luxury, is the source of Prussian strength. The agrarians do not demand a prohibitive tariff (a duty of 50 marks ($12.50) per ton on wheat is generally mentioned); but one which will render possible agricultural competition with the United States and Russia.

The manufacturing interests, on the other hand, claim that Germany will enter upon a period of general poverty, emigration, and consequent national decline, unless she is enabled to keep open the markets for her industrial produce; and this can not be done, they declare, unless the Government is able to conclude advantageous commercial treaties with foreign nations.

The *Nation* (Berlin), one of the leading free-trade organs of the empire, has been issuing a series of pamphlets on the various phases of Germany's tariff relations with other nations. Its argument for free trade is mainly as follows:

Nothing can be more foolish than the argument that the trade with a foreign country is disadvantageous because the balance of that trade is against us. Were that the case, we would have become poorer during the last ten years. Instead, we have become richer. Our exports have grown steadily, and that is a source of wealth, even if the imports have grown still more. Not every manufacturer can arrange to become an exporter, but all benefit by the exports. Without exports, prices at inland points would be very low, and there would be no relief for overproduction. By our commercial treaties our exports were secured in the very quarters where they seemed most threatened. Without these arrangements, we would have been unable to provide work and bread for our growing population. The opponents of the commercial treaties intend to make bread dearer and work more scarce. If they succeed, we will be forced to export men instead of manufactures. Yet such a policy is defended as in accord with sound national economics!

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) points out that the agrarians wish to provide a sliding tariff on agricultural produce, which would probably induce the foreign exporter to grant easier entrance to German manufactures.

In a supplement entitled "Tariff War or Free Trade with the United States of America," the *Nation* declares that, without doubt, the United States could, in the event of a tariff war, practically stop the shipment of German goods to this country. But Germany needs agricultural produce and there are competitors to America and Russia. Therefore, thinks the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a tariff which, tho protective, is not prohibitive will not seriously disturb Germany's trade relations.

The Manchester *Guardian* compares the present tariff agitation in Germany to the agitation which preceded the victory of the Anti-Corn League in England, in 1846. Says *The Guardian*:

"The agrarians admit that these conventions [Germany's commercial treaties] have aided materially the growth of German manufacturing industry by enlarging the markets abroad for its productions. But they say that the freer admission of Russian, Austrian, and other foreign agricultural produce, which was the price paid for this enlargement, has proved disastrous for German farmers and landowners. Unless, therefore, steps are taken to check the competition of foreign food, the peasantry, 'the backbone of German military strength' and German loyalty, will decay, and then the country will be delivered over to the Socialists of the towns. On the other hand, if the duties are raised and the cost of living increased, no harm will come to the working classes of the manufacturing towns, because their wages will be proportionately advanced. It is a very simple doctrine. If you want to raise wages, all you have to do is to make food dearer and the desired result will follow. So said the English agrarians of the forties; but facts did not support them, for when bread was dearest wages were wretchedly low, and since the corn duties were abolished they have risen enormously. At present the German Government is showing great deference to the agricultural protectionists, probably under the conviction that it is good policy to conciliate them. But we have yet to see whether the necessity for expanding the markets abroad for German manufactures may not override all other considerations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Irish and Radical Comment on the Queen's Death.—The Irish papers generally commend the life of the Queen for its personal worth; but *The United Irishman* (Dublin) says: "The assurance that the late monarch was a model of British domestic virtue interests us [the Irish] as little as it would the Irish peasant who saw his house being leveled and his wife thrown out on the roadside in Queen Victoria's name." It continues:

"We are told that the late monarch was not to blame for the

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evil committed during her reign—that she was a mere figurehead and the creature of her ministers. But for acting as that figurehead she drew a salary of £620,000 per annum—a salary which the starving Irish were taxed to pay, and for her ornamental services her numerous progeny were maintained in luxurious idleness. Whether moral responsibility attaches to the man or woman who in consideration of a yearly salary allows the use of his or her name to sanction the oppression and despoiling of the weak we do not consider it worth while arguing."

Justice, the London Socialist organ, remarks that, "rare as common decency is among monarchs, we refuse to admit that the lady who has reigned over us for sixty-three years is worthy of all this overwhelming sorrow because she has accustomed the nation to respectable behavior in the highest place." Viewed from the point of view of the welfare of the huge aggregation of human beings of whom she was the official head, concludes this journal, "we do not hesitate to affirm that her late Majesty was a very selfish and self-regarding old lady. . . . We challenge her eulogists one and all to point to an instance in which the Queen and Empress incommoded herself in the slightest degree in order to further any great cause or to uphold any high ideal."

"According to her lights," says *The Clarion* (London), another Socialist journal, "Queen Victoria did her work perfectly. . . . The 'example' she has set will be rigorously exacted from her successors, and so long as that is maintained, our state will have as convenient, cheap, and effective a figurehead as human wisdom has yet discovered."

SCANDINAVIAN FEARS OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN attempts to crush out national consciousness in Finland and in the Baltic provinces have excited a feeling of alarm in the Scandinavian countries and a disposition to seek closer relationship with Germany seems to be rapidly gaining

THE RUSSIAN HUNGER.

The only place where Europe can be touched is through its stomach.
—*Der Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.*

ground. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) quotes from Scandinavian papers a number of utterances on the subject that are of considerable significance. In the *Dansk Tidskrift* (Copenhagen) the military expert Dahlhoff-Nelsen advocates the closer union of Denmark with Germany for military reasons. But an alliance with Germany, he says, can be of advantage only in case of a great continental war, and to take sides against their strong neighbor would in any case be disastrous to the Danes. The language troubles in the Sleswick frontier he regards as unimportant.

Similar views have inspired a great number of Swedish and Norwegian writers, especially since the Stockholm *Dagens Ny-*

THE RETURN OF THE IMPERIAL COURT TO PEKING.

The Russians return the Chinese Emperor's private property (4 idols, 3 dolls, 2 knives, and a bottle), and run off with Manchuria.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

heter has showed great friendship for Russia. Everywhere it is said that Germany is the only power whose protection can safely be sought. The *Morgenbladet* (Christiania) takes occasion to indorse from a Norwegian point of view these Swedish wishes for an alliance with Germany. That would be the only guaranty of Scandinavian integrity, it argues, but it regards a moral *entente* as for the present sufficient. The Stockholm *Arbetet* goes much further. In an article headed "Idealism and Practical Politics" it argues as follows:

It has been thought that the Scandinavian countries could defend themselves against Russian aggression by a revival of the Kalmar Union. But the interests of Sweden and Norway are too divergent to permit a close union between these countries. It is not so long ago that the Northern nations feared the lust of conquest which was predicted as the natural consequence of the great power created by the consolidation of Germany. But this *horror teutonicus* has passed away. It may also be assumed that France no longer seriously thinks of a war of revenge; but if she ever attacks Germany, Russia will assist her. If Germany has to succumb, Russia will not refrain from annexing the Scandinavian countries, which she has long desired. There is but one logical course for the Northern nations: they must unreservedly back Germany. It is easy to do so, for Germany does not seek conquest and is highly popular in Sweden, as she aims only at a triumph of the Germanic nations in the work of civilization. The ideal form of such an alliance would be the entrance of Sweden into the German union on the same terms as those on which Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and Würtemberg entered the German federation. But the initiative must be taken by the Swedish Government. Germany would not refuse such a union. Some people may regard this as veritable treason; but we should not allow ourselves to be turned from the only course which can guaranty the preservation of our nationality and our language.

Dagens Nyheter admits that these are the reflections of a thoughtful and honest man, and should be respected as such.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Laws of Succession in Europe.—The different laws of succession in Europe are sometimes confusing. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) explains the three different systems. It says:

"The most general is that known as the Salic system, under

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which women are completely excluded. This is the rule in Belgium, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. Then there is the German-Dutch system, under which males in all degrees of relationship take precedence of females, the throne passing to the female line only in case of the extinction of all the male lines, however remote. This is the rule in Holland—from which the law takes its name—Russia, and some of the minor German states. The third system is our own [English] under which females are excluded when there are males in the same degree of relationship, but take precedence of males whose degree of relationship is not so close as their own. Thus an elder daughter of the ruling sovereign gives way to all her younger brothers and their issue, but takes precedence of a male cousin or a nephew. This system is the rule in Spain and Portugal as well as in England."

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF FRENCH DECADENCE.

DEPOPULATION and the remedies therefor have been the subject of animated discussion in the French periodicals for several years. Commenting on the statistics of the census for 1899, M. Bertillon, the well-known statistician, declares (in the *Economiste Française*) that they show the country to be in the same position as a man dying under the influence of chloroform. "It is painless, but still it is death." The figures indicate a stationary population, and if the present tendencies continue unchecked, an actual decrease is apprehended. Writing on the same subject in the *Revue Bleue*, J. Ernest Charles declares that something must be done at once, or "in one hundred years we will speak of France no more." A bill is now pending in the Senate for a severe tax on bachelors and spinsters, and other suggestions have been offered. Among the causes of the low birth-rate are mentioned the law for equal division of landed property, artificial checks such as Zola denounces in *Fécondité*, poverty, high taxation, etc. But two or three prominent writers have plainly declared that "alcoholism is the enemy"—the real cause of French decline in population, physiological vigor, and enterprise. A strong article on the subject is contributed to the Paris *Matin* by Henry Fouquier, a popular dramatist, critic, publicist, and novelist. In speaking of the prevalence of terrible crimes and other signs of degeneration, he says:

"Our race, however, is not peculiarly vicious and cruel. Paris, no doubt, has had crises of ferocity, but under the domination of passions which were perhaps justifiable. Paris has known all the follies, good and bad—those of bloodshed among others. But in ordinary conditions the French spirit is rather compassionate. 'Poor head and good heart' is still a national motto. We must seek outside of atavism and natural instincts of the French race the causes of the degeneracy of our morals. This decadence is, I hope, still curable.

"The poor Baudelaire, grand poet but absolutely irrational man, fancied he was opening to us the door of the 'artificial paradise' in extolling intoxication. In reality, the door opened is that of a hell. It is alcohol, in fact, in all its forms, which makes the veritable maniacs who live among us, here malignant, there brutalized—so numerous that they have ceased to attract attention except when their crimes take an unusual shape. . . . The ferocity of our manners springs from alcoholism, especially in what we still call 'the lower classes,' where there is at least one alcoholic for every ten persons, counting the unconscious as well as the conscious victims. The devoted persons who have made themselves the apostles of the crusade against alcoholism—a crusade which I esteem as the grandest work of our time—trace in their pamphlets and booklets the eloquent list of ravages produced by alcohol, no matter in what form it may be introduced into our economy. But they do not insist enough on disguised alcoholism, on that slow poisoning which may exist in persons who preserve all the appearance of temperance and who really are not addicted to intoxication.

"Whether it be hereditary or acquired, nervosity has become so general in our race that the evil of alcoholism may produce its ravages without the victims suspecting its influence upon them."

Fouquier goes on to give examples of intelligent and "correct" people who would be shocked to hear that they are alcoholics and who yet suffer from a predisposition to that disease. They drink moderately, yet that amount is fatal to them. They never get drunk, but their mind is never clear and strong, and their nerves never in normal condition. They are as degenerate as the drunkards that are universally despised and classed with the abandoned elements of society. Fouquier concludes:

"It is necessary that we should know the truth. Alcoholic poisoning may exist outside habitual intoxication. The enemy of the human reason may insinuate itself without noise or excess, drop by drop we may say, and gain control all the same. It is a Tartuffe who waits for the last act—delirium or paralysis—to proclaim himself master of the house. It is for us to shut the door to him by all possible means. Here I imply the use of public remedies for 'reasons of state.' If we invoke this argument in passing and personal interests, how much more legitimate it is to employ it where it is a question of safeguarding the health and grandeur of our race!"

By energetically fighting this evil, at least the worst manifestations of decadence would be checked, Fouquier believes. France, he holds, is becoming essentially more and more pacific, and the little "military outbursts" now witnessed do not imply a war spirit. Respect for life is, in fact, being strengthened, and the chief cause of degeneracy, disturbance and crime, he finds in drink.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Pudd'nhead Wilson and Freedom of Speech.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: The fact that your issue of January 26 contains a review of the late happenings at Stanford and also Peck's criticism of Mark Twain, recalls to me one of Pudd'nhead Wilson's new maxims which is very pertinent to the Stanford doings, and to me is a commentary on Mark's alleged decadence. It runs: "It is by the goodness of God that in our country we have those three unspeakably precious things: freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and the prudence never to practise either of them." A. G.

HUENEME, CAL.

Lutherans and the Deity of Christ.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Altho THE LITERARY DIGEST is hardly calculated for a prolonged discussion between readers, I once more draw on your liberality. To Rev. McSorley's answer to me in THE DIGEST of January 5, I feel it my duty to reply in order to bring my church out in the right light.

1. His conviction that "one can seldom tell at any moment just what any Protestant does reject" could soon be changed as to the largest Protestant body, as the study of Symbolics will show that the Lutheran Church has a very definite confession. Formula Concordiæ gives the confession held by Lutherans always and to-day. Individual Lutherans can no more make that sound uncertain than Mivart makes it difficult to know what Catholics believe. We still can say: "Ecclesiæ magno consensu apud nos docent, . . . de unitate essentiæ divinæ et de tribus personis."

2. He will not deny that he has mentioned the Lutherans in such a connection with other Protestants as to include them in his accusation of "bold denial of the literal truth of the incarnation." This is true about some so-called Protestants, but it does not strike home to Lutherans who *with his own church* always held the "Athanasian Symbol" which was written on purpose to defend the Deity of Christ.

3. About Odinism in Norway and Sweden, he quotes the author. That may to some degree free him, but the statement remains false from whatever source. It would—even if true—still not be a proof of the degeneration of Protestantism, as he infers, any more than he would accept the "Los-von-Rom" movement in Austria as a proof of the degeneration of Catholicism.

"Lucus a non lucendo" is misapplied; it strikes both ways. That is the habit of an antiphrasis, and besides—I do not believe in sarcasm in discussing sacred things. I have written, because his appreciative words to Protestants seemed to show a desire to be fair, and I would like to have every fair-minded Catholic brother know our position, that we may agree where we do agree as on the divinity of Christ and many other important doctrines. Yours in kindness, B. E. BERGESON.

Pastor Norwegian Lutheran Church,

BOSTON, MASS.

ACCORDING to the statistics lately published in the "Litterarischer Palästina-Almanach," the total population of Jerusalem is 45,536, of which 28,228 are Jews, 8,560 Moslems, and 8,748 Christians. The latter are divided as follows: Greek Catholics (Orthodox Eastern Church), 4,625; Roman Catholics, 2,513; Armenians, 659; Protestants of various bodies, 645; Kopts, 125; Ethiopians, 105; Syrians, 23.

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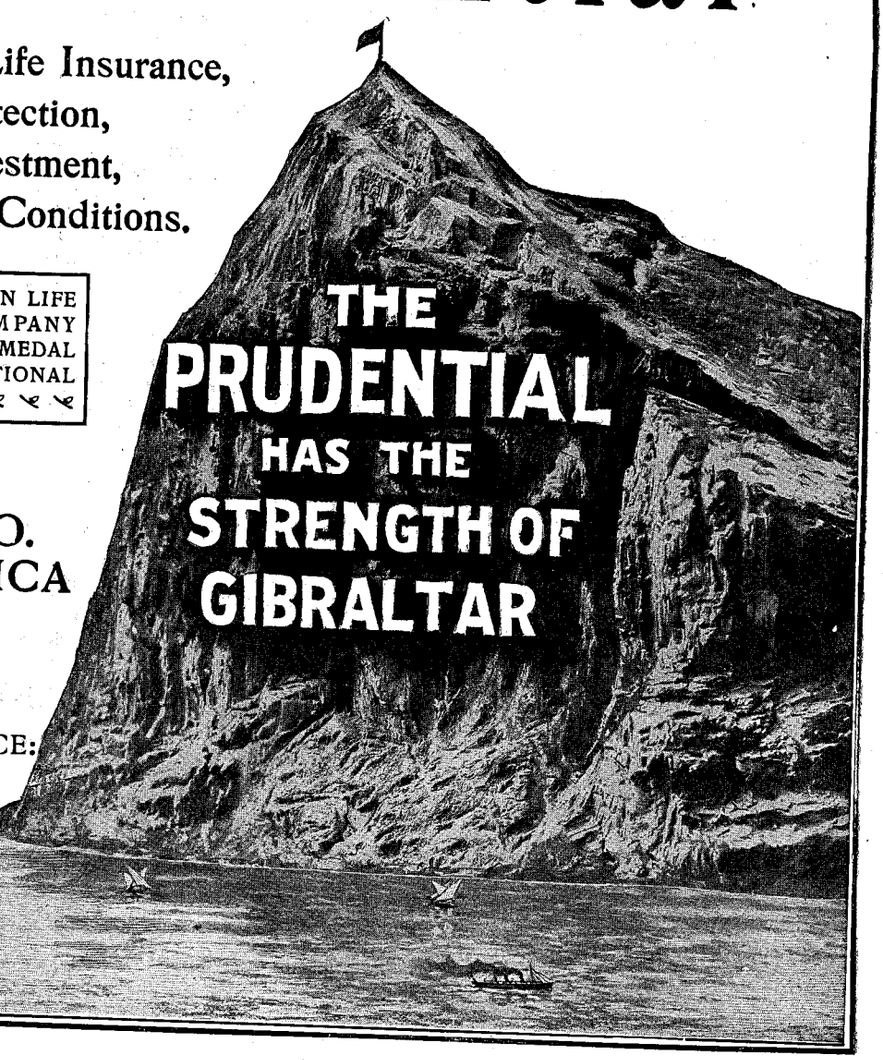

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CURRENT POETRY.

Poetic Tributes to the Queen.

THE poetic tributes to the memory of Queen Victoria have been many. The poet-laureate, Alfred Austin, published a dirge entitled "Victoria," in which the following lines are among the most notable:

And long and late this happy season wore,
This mellow, gracious autumn of her days,
This sweet, grave Indian summer, till we grew
To deem it limitless, and half forgot
Mortality's decree. And now there falls
A sudden sadness on our lives, and we
Can only bow disconsolate heads and weep,
And look out from our lonely hearths and see
The homeless drifting of the winter mist,
And hear the requiem of the winter wind.

The American press has not been wanting in its poetic tributes. Richard Henry Stoddard wrote in *The Mail and Express* on the day after the Queen's death:

Last night a Queen died who was more than Queen,
By virtue of her royal womanhood;
A potent Presence, rather felt than seen,
In the forefront of the world's life she stood:
For four score years her life was not her own,
But maid, wife, mother, widow, set apart
From private exercise of head and heart;
Mistress of millions, mateless and alone,
She was the State, and what the State must be
That governs well: that she hath governed well
There needs no clamorous peal from monster bell
To tell. Victoria, England mourns for thee,
Not with loud cries, but silently, with bowed head,
Proud of thy place among her dearest Dead!

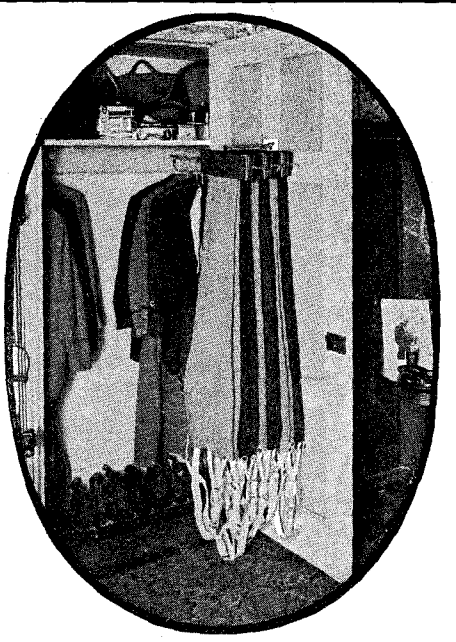
Edwin Markham, in his "The Passing of Victoria," wrote:

The kindly deed will live in memory
When London, in far centuries, shall be
As still as Babylon and both a dream—
When London dead shall be some poet's theme—
When all her tombs and towers shall be a flight
Of ghostly arches in the noiseless night.
Then as some bard on legends borne along
Shall build her faded glories into song,
Some Homer sing her darings and defeats,
Filling with crowds again the grass-grown streets,
Placing dead Kings back on their crumbled seats—
There suddenly will sweep into his rime
Victoria's name long lavendered by Time;
And all the poet heart of him will stir
At some small heart-warm chronicle of her,
The obscure whisper of some kindly deed
Of this dead Queen. . . . .

But the most frequently quoted lines of any have been those of Alfred Tennyson, written in 1851:

TO THE QUEEN.

Revered, beloved—O you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms, or powers of brain or birth
Could give the warrior Kings of old,



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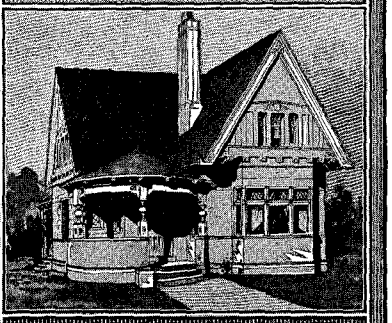

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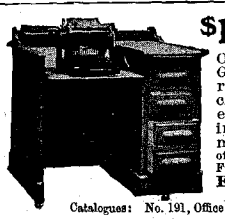

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Victoria,—since your royal grace
To one of less desert allows
This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base;

And should your greatness, and the care
That yokes with empire, yield you time
To make demand of modern rime
If aught of ancient worth be there;

Then—while a sweeter music wakes,
And thro' wild March the throstle calls,
Where all about your palace walls
The sun-lit almond blossom shakes—

Take, Madam, this poor book of song;
For tho the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say,
"She wrought her people lasting good,

"Her Court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons, when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet

"By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still,
Broad based upon her people's will,
And compassed by the inviolate sea."

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

February 11.—Foreign envoys in Peking find their conferences with the Chinese plenipotentiaries so fruitless that they decide to conduct future negotiations only in writing.

February 12.—The Emperor of China is said to have given a choice of modes of suicides to the officials whose deaths are demanded by the foreign powers.

February 15.—Something of a deadlock in peace negotiations is reported from Peking, due to differences between the foreign envoys and military authorities there.

February 17.—Count von Waldersee asks the American and French commanders in China to furnish all their available troops for an expedition to the west of Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

February 11.—Enteric fever is increasing in British garrison camps in South Africa; precautions against the spread of plague are taken at Cape Town; Secretary Chamberlain informs Sir Alfred Milner that there will be no change of British policy in South Africa.

February 14.—Lord Kitchener reports that his

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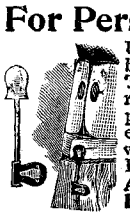

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troops are engaged with De Wet's force north of Philipstown.

February 15.—Reports of severe reverses to Boer arms in the Transvaal and Cape Colony are received.

February 16.—There is a growing feeling of optimism in British military circles that the Boer war is drawing to a close; General Kitchener reports that his troops are pursuing De Wet north of De Aar in Cape Colony, the Boer chief losing prisoners, a Maxim gun, and part of his ammunition train.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

February 11.—Riots take place in many Spanish cities and are viewed with apprehension by the Spanish Government; martial law is proclaimed in Valencia.

February 12.—The marriage contract of the sister of the King of Spain is signed at Madrid; fears are entertained of a popular outbreak.

The King of Greece returns home from London, after an affectionate parting from King Edward.

February 13.—The Madrid police charges the populace in the streets, and many persons are injured; the preparations for the royal wedding are continued.

February 14.—King Edward VII., with Queen Alexandra, rides in state from Buckingham Palace to the houses of Parliament; in the house of Lords the King reads his speech from the throne, devoting it to a brief but comprehensive survey of the existing state of affairs throughout the empire.

The Princess of the Asturias is married to Prince Charles of Bourbon at Madrid, the ceremonies taking place within the palace and affording no opportunity for a popular outbreak.

February 15.—King Edward assumes the title of "Protector of English Masons"; he reviews Strathcona's Horse at Buckingham Palace.

Herr Bebel, the German Socialist leader, bitterly attacks Germany's policy in China, in a speech in the Reichstag.

Further disturbances occur in Spanish cities, tho Madrid is quiet; riots also take place in the streets of Budapest.

February 16.—M. de Witte, the Russian finance minister, issues a retaliatory decree raising duties on American steel and iron goods 50 per cent., because of Secretary Gage's tariff policy.

February 17.—Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States cease, and the islands are to be administered in the future by the Danish East Asian Steamship Company.

Mines on Vancouver Island are flooded, and sixty miners are entombed.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

February 11.—*Senate:* The naval appropriation bill is passed; Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, speaks on the ship subsidy bill.

House: The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill is passed; Mr. Sulzer makes a speech of sympathy with the Boers and attacks Secretary Hay.

February 12.—*House:* The army appropriation bill is passed.

February 13.—Both houses meet in joint convention and witness the counting of the electoral vote, the election of McKinley and Roosevelt being formally declared.

February 15.—*Senate:* In the debate on the ship subsidy bill, Senator Teller announces his purpose to prevent a vote at the present session of Congress, which draws sharp rejoinders from several of the Republican Senators.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 11.—An important conference is held at the White House on the President's nominations for army promotions; the nomina-

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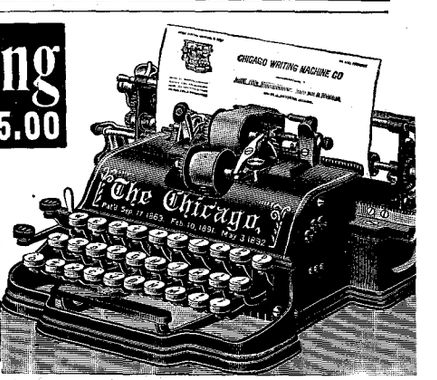

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tions of Generals Wood, Grant, and Bell are favorably reported by the Senate committee on military affairs.

February 12.—Mrs Carrie Nation arrives in Chicago, and addresses a small public meeting there.

Bryan and Lentz speak at a Lincoln dinner in Columbus, Ohio; Senator Hanna speaks at the Lincoln dinner in New York.

Februrary 13.—There is thought to be a prospect of a tariff war between the United States and Russia on account of Secretary Gage's action in imposing a countervailing duty on Russian sugar.

February 14.—The President and Mrs. McKinley give a dinner at the White House in honor of the diplomatic corps.

February 16.—President McKinley announces that he will probably call an extra session of Congress as soon as he receives the Cuban constitution.

February 17.—Mrs. Nation continues her "joint-smashing" crusade in Topeka, and is arrested four times.

Ethelbert Nevin, the musical composer, dies in New Haven.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

February 11.—*Cuba:* A delegation of prominent Cubans call on the President and discuss the condition of affairs in the island with him.

February 13.—*Philippines:* The provincial government of the Philippine province of Pampanga is organized under direction of the American commission.

February 16.—*Cuba:* President McKinley issues an order reducing the export duties on Cuban tobacco 50 per cent. after April 1st.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

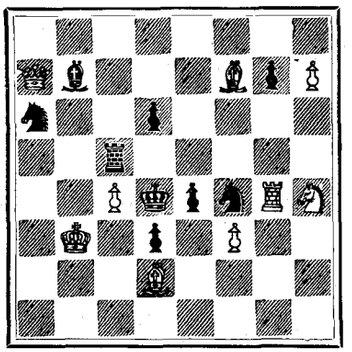
Problem 539.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By WALTER PULITZER.

Author of "Chess Harmonies."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.

The International Tournament in Monte Carlo began on Monday, February 4, with fourteen contestants: Blackburne, Tschigorin, Schlechter, Marco, Janowski, Mason, Marshall, Winawer, Alapin, Mieses, Gunsberg, Sheve, Reggio, and Didier.

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The absence of the three great Masters, Lasker, Pillsbury, and Maroczy, detracts from the general interest in the tourney.

The prizes are: First $1,000 and an object of art; Second, $600; third, $400; fifth, $160; sixth, $100. Baron Rothschild gives $100 for the best game, and Prof. I. L. Rice offers $50 for the most brilliant game.

At the time of going to press the score stood:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	5¾	1¼	Mason	3	4½
Blackburne	4¼	3¼	Mieses	4	4
Didier	¼	7¾	Reggio	3¼	4¼
Gunsberg	5¼	2¾	Scheve	5½	2½
Janowski	6	2	Schlechter	5¼	2¼
Marco	2¾	4¼	Tschigorin	5¾	1¼
Marshall	1¾	5¼	Winawer	¼	7¼

Solution of Problems.

We are peculiarly unfortunate with the problems of February 2, as each of them has two solutions.

No. 533 (2d).

Author's Key, Q—B sq.

Second solution, Q x Kt.

Solved with author's key, by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; F. E. Reid, New York City; N. Weil, Calhoun, Ky.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; T. Hilgers, Paterson, N. J.; A. H. Gansser, Bay City, Mich.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.; J. E. Vincent, Lafargeville, N. Y.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; F. F. Carroll, Aiken, S. C.

Second solution: J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. O. L. Telling, Denver, Col.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; the Rev. P. Inon, Eckert, Mich.; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore, Md.; R. H. Renshaw, Richmond, Va.; S. Stoddard, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Schandi, Corning, Ark.; J. T. Graves, Chicago, Ill.; I. S. Pepper, Atalissa, Ia.; "Merope," Cincinnati; J. Best, Dixon, Ill.; S. W. Shaw, Midnapore, Can.; D. A. Stewart, Plum Coulee, Can.

Both solutions: C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.

No. 534 (2d).

Author's Key, B—Q 8.

Second solution, Kt—K 8.

Author's key: M. M., W. W., the Rev. G. D., the Rev. J. G. L., G. P., O. C. B., F. E. R., T. H., A. H. G., W. W., O. L. T., S. S., J. E. C.

Second solution: N. W., H. A. H., J. E. W., D. G. H., S. W. S., F. F. C.

Both solutions: M. W. H., W. R. C., H. A. S.

The only explanation that we can offer is that 533 came to us very highly commended, and we did not look for a "capture" as the key. No. 534 is a prize-winner. With the judges who awarded the prize, we did not see the second key, because the Kt is *en prise*, and we took it for granted that the Kt was not to move. It is worthy of notice that only four solvers found both solutions of 533; only three, both solutions of 534; and only one person sent both solutions of both problems.

In addition to those reported, S. W. S. got 533 and 534 (1st); F. F. C., 533 (1st); N. W., R. B. Hill, McLeansboro, Ill., 534 (1st); L. H. R., 531, 532, 533; Dr. H. S., "Merope," A. S. Ormsby, Emmetsburg, Ia., 531, 532.

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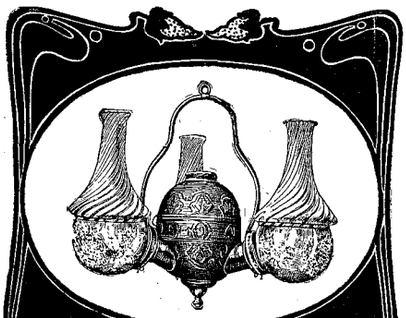

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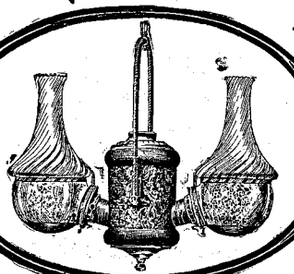

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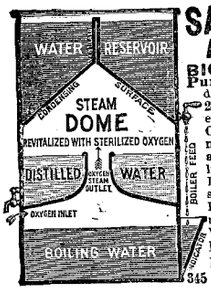

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